THE

NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES,

Vol. XXXVIII.

New York and Chicago, June 6, 1908.

No. 23.

TANK ROOMS MUST BE ALTERED.

Owing to the requirement of the revised Federal meat regulations concerning the separation of edible and inedible products in packinghouse and rendering plants, it will be necessary for packers and renderers to make more or less extensive changes in their tank rooms so as to meet the government requirements. The regulation is framed for the purpose of making it absolutely impossible for inedible materials to be used in the manufacture of edible products, or for the two classes to become mixed in any way.

The government has given the trade until October 1 next to make the necessary alterations to comply with this regulation. Concerning compliance with it Secretary McCarthy of the American Meat Packers' Association has sent out the following bulletin to members. He says:

"Your particular attention is called to the fact that there will have to be a complete separation of the edible and inedible products in your tank rooms after October 1 next. It will be necessary that the plans for partitions and other changes shall be submitted to the Bureau of Animal Industry before the alterations are made. As a great many of these will have to be studied by the Bureau officials before permission is given to go ahead with the actual work of construction, I would suggest that you have your plans prepared and sent to Washington without any further delay. It will probably expedite matters if you will have a talk with the inspector in charge of your house upon this subject."

BEEF CATTLE FOR PANAMA.

The government has ordered the shipment of 150,000 head of cattle from Galveston, Texas, to the Panama canal zone. Of this shipment over half will be slaughtered for beef, instead of buying the dressed beef in the United States. The experiment of shipping the live animals to Panama and the dressing out results will be watched with interest. The balance of the consignment are milch eattle.

GOING INTO BY-PRODUCTS.

The Cincinnati Abattoir Company this week announced a plan to spend \$200,000 on the enlargement of its plant for the purpose of erecting by-product departments and handling most of its by-products at home, instead of disposing of the raw material. The money for this improvement will be raised by an issue of preferred stock paying 7 per cent. dividends.

MAY RETURNS SHOW REDUCED MEAT SUPPLIES

Reports from six principal Western markets for the month of May show that there was a falling off in cattle receipts for the month of more than 100,000 head compared to May a year ago. For the five months of the year the decrease was half a million head compared to the same period of 1907. Recent weeks have contributed most heavily to the deficit, and the present week shows the lightest runs of all. Beef supplies seem now at their lowest ebb. Native stuff has disappeared and the run of grass cattle has not started satisfactorily.

Slaughter figures correspond with those of livestock receipts. Not only did cattle killings decrease heavily in May, but slaughters of hogs also fell off materially. Packinghouse figures from Chicago and Kansas City, the two chief slaughtering points, show a decrease of cattle slaughters from 222,104 head in May, 1907, to only 165,918 head last month. Hog killings at these two points fell from 890,761 head the May of last year to 778,193 head last month. Slaughters of sheep and lambs increased from 305,339 to 310,329 head at these two points. For the five months of the year cattle slaughters at Chicago and Kan-sas City aggregated 1,019,020, compared to 1,242,098 last year; hogs, 4,299,300, compared to 3,854,665 a year ago, and sheep and lambs 1,473,007, compared to 1,822,916 last Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep for May and for the year to date at the six principal markets are given as follows by the Chicago Drovers' Journal:

For May:

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				3,715,800

BRITISH BUTCHERS LOSE THEIR GUARANTY CASE

The famous test case brought in the British courts to determine whether a butcher could refuse to pay for animals which were found upon being slaughtered to be diseased, was decided this week against the meat trade, the court finding for the farmer who sold the animal. It was decided that the butcher could, if he desired, demand a warranty upon buying the animal, and that warranty would protect him if the animal was found to be diseased. But if the sale was made without anything being said, the butcher must stand the loss. There could be no implied guarantee.

This is the case for the decision in which the British meat trade has been waiting. Now that the courts have decided against the butcher it is probable that the movement to compel a written guaranty with all sales will be revived, as this seems to be the only protection to the trade. It is pointed out that under the present ruling a butcher found with diseased meat in his possession, innocently bought, is subject to fine and imprisonment, while the man who sold him the animal not only goes free, but does not have to repay the purchase price.

It is expected that the British Meat Trades Federation will prepare a form of guaranty which it will insist upon in all purchases of meat animals. This will be the practical enforcement of the much-discussed question of "buying subject to inspection."

BRITISH BEEF CONTRACT DIVIDED.

A British army contract for 600,000 lbs. of canned beef was awarded in London this week, half going to Chicago packers and half to an Australian firm. It is presumed that a careful comparison will be made of the quality of the meat supplied in each case and the way in which the contract is carried out.

WASTE OF MEAT BY NEEDLESS CONDEMNATIONS

The decision of the commission of pathologists appointed by the President last year to investigate our federal meat inspection methods was that there had been much needless and wasteful condemnation of wholesome meat on the ground that it was diseased. Several million dollars' worth of good meat was thus destroyed yearly under the mistaken impression that it was diseased and unwholesome. Local inspection authorities are beginning to come around to the view of this pathological commission, especially in instances where farmers are making organized protest against the wholesale destruction of cattle based on the tuberculin test.

The newly-appointed Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of New York, Prof. Raymond Pearson, late of Cornell University, has been spending the past week in a careful investigation of the Chicago packinghouses and government inspection methods there, with a view to establishing a state inspection system in New York based on correct and affective principles. Commissioner Pearson recognizes the necessity for local inspection of meats which do not go outside the state and are therefore not government-inspected. He is also moved by the appeals of New York dairy interests, which fear the destruction of their herds in a campaign against tuberculosis.

In an interview in Chicago on Tuesday Commissioner Pearson said:

"Here in the Union Stock Yards is the most perfect meat inspection in the world. Methods and alleged abuses have been criticized and complained of repeatedly: pathologists and bacteriologists have had their say, and the farmers and the packers have had theirs, and the perfected system of inspection here is the result. And I may say at the outset that my ideas have been confirmed in mainy ways, in that a common sense method of dealing with cattle only partially infected is not only possible but is in vogue here, where the packing industry reaches its greatest development.

"It is here that the largest packing houses are located and the greatest number of animals are slaughtered. The newly appointed inspectors of the National Meat Inspection Service are sent here to learn the routine of meat

inspection before they are assigned to other posts. For these reasons the meat inspection practices at Chicago dominate this sort of work throughout the country. All classes of cattle are slaughtered here—steers from the northern and southern ranges, from the western prairies and from the farms of the corn belt.

"But the slaughter cattle are not all steers. Chicago is in the midst of a great dairy section. Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois are important dairy States and approach New York in the importance of this industry. Missouri, Minnesota and Michigan are also devoted largely to dairies. The discarded cows from a large part of the dairy herds in the States mentioned are shipped to Chicago to be killed. Hence, all grades of beef animals, the bologna cows and the thin canners, are killed in Chicago, as well as the steers of high class.

"It is evident, then, that the inspectors at

"It is evident, then, that the inspectors at Chicago must have much experience in dealing with carcasses of cattle infected with tuberculosis. It is to study these methods that I have visited the stockwards and cardinale are stocked.

visited the stockyards and packinghouses.

"Years ago it was the practice of meat inspectors to condemn the meat of animals afflicted with tuberculosis in any degree. If the lesions were confined to a small spot in one lung and the rest of the organs and the meat were unaffected, the whole carcass would be condemned. After a time it was discovered that tuberculosis may exist as a purely local disease for a long time before the system of the animal is affected. Pathologists and bacteriologists have devoted a vast amount of work to this problem, and, so far as I have learned, they all agree that the flesh of an animal is uninfluenced and is perfectly wholesome unless the lesions of tuberculosis are advanced or generalized. It is in accordance with this knowledge that the federal meat inspection work is conducted.

"Of course, there is sometimes doubt as to whether the condition is one that requires the condemnation of the meat. All such questions are decided in the interest of the consumer. All meat that is known to be unwholesome and all meat that is even suspected is condemned. So the inspectors always work, as they should, on the safe side, so far as the consumer is concerned.

"I understand that the packers consider the present regulations too severe, and that much meat is condemned that they say might safely be passed. It is, however, correct and proper in such cases to give the consumer the benefit of the doubt."

GROCERS DENOUNCE DATING LAWS

At its annual convention at Atlantic City this week the National Wholesale Grocers' Association declared emphatically against fadd'sts' attempts at state and national legislation to compel the dating of cans and packages of meat and food products. In his report to the Association, its counsel, Wm. C. Breed, of New York, denounced Senator Beveridge and others who have attempted to put through such legislation. Among other things he said:

"For two years Senator Beveridge has been urging on the Senate of the United States the passage of a measure requiring the dating of meat food products. At present no state and no foreign country has such a law; it is not required for the public health; it would accomplish no good purpose, and it would be most disastrous to retailer, jobber and manufacturer. Dating measures, however, seems to be popular. They sound attractive to the consumer and during the past year they have been proposed in several state legislatures. Yet it cannot be truthfully said that the consumers or legislators have ever considered the actual effect of such measures upon the public health or the trade of the country.

or the trade of the country.

Dating laws as health measures are absurdities. They constitute and should be classed among the many impracticable suggestions of food faddists and political agitators. Dating means grading. Yesterday's product is made to look less healthful and less valuable than to-day's. Dating means a monthly readjustment of all stocks on jobbers' and retailers' shelves; a monthly revision of prices, since the purchasers will not pay the same prices for different grades of goods. Dating means a discrimination against every product seeking a distinct mark, because the time necessarily consumed in transportation will render such product out of date on arrival and unable to compete at an even price with locally packed goods.

"Dating means the abandonment of foreign markets, because American dated goods cannot compete with the foreign undated goods. Dating means the curtailment of the custom of packing in quantities at times when the new product is most abundant or can be purchased at the best price. Dating means the inevitable increase of price to the consumer without any accruing benefits—in fact, dating laws require a readjustment of all present methods of packing, selling, pricing and all to what end? Merely to satisfy a whim, a fad for the latest not yesterday's, but always to-day's.
"During the next year Congress and thirty-

"During the next year Congress and thirtynine state legislatures will convene. Already
many food commissioners, in department reports, have announced their intention of seeking the enactment of laws, amending existing
food laws and requiring that dates, weights
and measures and percentages of ingredients be
declared upon packages. The rights of dealers,
as opposed to the demands of technical food
commissioners, will, or should be, fought out.
This can best be done along the lines in which
this association has been operating during the
past year and not by engaging in fruitless and
extended litigation after the enactment of such
provisions into law."

MORRIS ON THE LOSS OF BRITISH MEAT TRADE

In a recent interview with the London correspondent of the New York Times—as he was about to leave London on a yachting trip as the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton—Edward Morris, president and chief owner of Morris & Company, is quoted as follows concerning the condition of the American meat trade with Great Britain and the reason for recent losses:

"It is no use denying that the business of American packers in England has received a blow from which it will take years to recover. This is specially true of the refrigerated meat trade. We find ourselves at present confronted by dangerous competition from South American packers, who, owing to the cheaper price of corn and consequently of cheaper cattle, are able to ship meat to England cheaper than we can from the United States.

"The higher price of corn and the money stringency in the States during the past year are largely responsible for the condition we find ourselves in. Owing to these circumstances the farmers did not feel justified in feeding their cattle, and the higher prices at which we are now compelled to sell our beef

which we are now compelled to sell our beef is due to the limited supply.

"I do not mind saying, however, that I attribute the damage done to the meat business in general and to tinned goods in particular to the drastic action of the President, and that the recent reshipments of tinned beef

from England back to America was really made more from the opportunity of gracefully withdrawing large unsalable supplies than from any real need of calling on the resources of our English storehouses for American consumption.

"Yes, American packers, if they are ever to regain the trade lost here, will do so at the expense of years of effort. Moreover, if we hope to accomplish the task we must have the co-operation and not the opposition of our home interests and the Government. We have got to remember that the English are a conservative people, and when once lost as customers it is very hard to get them back."

WILL APPEAL SAUSAGE CASE.

The Michigan attorney-general, who has been looking for political glory by prosecuting the butchers of Michigan for selling sausages containing moisture or cereal filler, finds it difficult to get his scheme completed in time to reap the benefit at the fall election. A recent court decision held that the State must pay the expenses of witnesses in cases brought against the butchers. This involves an addition to the attorney general's expense account, which might not look well when be came to make his report, and he is kicking about it and will appeal from the decision.

LARD IN ONE POUND PACKAGES.

The Jacob Dold Packing Company is given credit for a trade innovation in the marketing of lard which is likely to cause quite a stir. It is stated that the company is this week putting on the market lard in one-pound pasteboard cartons lined with oil paper, very much in the same style as some butter is marketed. The offering of the one-pound packages is said to be a concession to the convenience of the consumer who desires to buy small quantities of lard, and is expected to make a hit with the retailer. These cartons will be expected to do away with the sale of lard in bulk in wooden trays or dishes.

UTILIZATION OF GARBAGE

Modern Methods of Reduction and Uses of Tankage

By Geo. E. Dyck, B. Sc., Formerly Superintendent Chicago Reduction Co.

(Concluded from last week.)

As might be expected, the fat content of the garbage must necessarily be the factor of value determining the latter, and it is, therefore, the fat extraction plant which is looked upon as the principal source of revenue in garbage utilization. While at some works the extraction of grease by naphtha is accomplished on the raw material and before same has been dried, the more rational method prevails at the Chicago works, where drying precedes extraction.

Cooking under pressure and hydraulic pressing afterwards, either with or without the presence of naphtha in the cooking tanks, cannot possibly extract the grease from the material as readily and as thoroughly as can the extraction by naphtha when the tankage is in a dry condition-in fact, the dryer the tankage the quicker and more exhaustive is the extraction and the lower the loss in the recovery of the solvent.

The extraction of the grease is carried out in six large tanks, six by eighteen feet, holding approximately from ten to eleven tons of material each as one charge. The fat and naphtha are separated in specially constructed separators, when the former is run into special vats, while the naphtha is conducted through water-cooled condensers into storage tanks for future operation. The grease is settled in the vats in the usual manner, when it is also pumped into suitable storage tanks.

Re-Drying and Grinding.

The re-drying of the material which issues from the naphtha tanks with a gain of considerable moisture, absorbed during grease extraction, is accomplished in the usual manner in direct heat dryers, issuing therefrom with a moisture content of from 3 to 5 per cent., whence it is elevated to a series of screens of various meshes, and where the coarser particles gravitate by chutes into the Stedman disintegrators, while such tankage passing through an 8-mesh screen is at once conveyed to the loading platform.

The selection of the proper mill was necessarily a matter of conjecture rather than of experience, owing to the recent problem on hand and in consideration of the composite nature of the material to be ground. The Stedman Foundry and Machine Works, of Aurora, Ind., have, however, co-operated with the purchasing company to develop reliable data as to what kind of mill and later what grade of steel were best to employ, and such further details as would produce a mill of economic service for garbage tankage grinding. The conclusions arrived at are that the ing. The conclusions arrived at are that the equipment now developed and in operation meets the existing conditions, and that the principle embodied in the Stedman disintegrator is the most satisfactory obtainable for the purpose; the question of the size of the disintegrator being necessarily governed by the amount of tankage available.

Two of these mills are in operation at these works, turning out as much as seventy-five

works, turning out as much as seventy-five tons of ground tankage each in the course of one day's run of twenty-four hours. The ex-cessive strain exerted by so much metallic and ceramic rubbish which has escaped pick-ing and screening, and the ease with which they are disposed of in these mills, bear good testimony to the substantial qualities of the Stedman disintegrators for garbage tankage

Concluding the subject of installation, it may be mentioned that a magnetic iron sepa-rator is to be installed between the various servens and before the tankage issues into the disintegrator, for the end in view is to still further increase the life of the latter, although it appears reasonably certain to ascribe most of the wearing off and friction on the mill cages to the glass, crockery, and other ceramic substances present, which can only be separated by hand-picking.

Products-Garbage Grease.

As has been mentioned before, the grease from the extraction plant is the more valued of the products of the Chicago Reduction Company, the other product being the garbage tankage for fertilizer purposes.

It appears that a misunderstanding exists as to the real nature and reporting of garbage to the real nature and reporting of garbage and the real nature and reporting of garbage.

as to the real nature and properties of garbage grease as compared with rendered and pressed greases, possibly due to the fact that the former is of a comparatively recent dethe former is of a comparatively recent development and not deservedly known on that account. However, exhaustive tests have shown its composition and value to be superior in many respects to other common greases of the market. As an illustration of this claim, it will be observed that the hydrogeneous them. this claim, it will be observed that the hydro-carbons or the unsaponifiable fats rarely ex-ceed 0.3 per cent., while the free fatty acids average as low as only 6 per cent., with pos-sibly a few per cent. additional in hot weather. These are the factors which de-termine the value of the grease per se to a large extent and for the purpose of soap-making, while the purely mechanical impurities, such as moisture and dirt, do not re-flect upon the grease but rather upon the manipulator in charge, and do not exceed here in quantities those present in rendered

The titre of garbage grease is naturally lower than that of greases derived almost exclusively from tallow stuff, since the so ter lard stuff and oily substances scarcely ever

enter the grease tanks of a rendering plant. The saponification of garbage grease also sets in very readily, while its mild odor is a de-cided advantage over the steam rendered grease.

Fertilizer Material.

The residual tankage, while being of a low grade with regard to its percentage of ferti-The residual tankage, while being of a low grade with regard to its percentage of fertilizing constituents, has, nevertheless, the advantage of being comparatively less detrimental for the purpose in hand. That is to say, its very low percentage of residual fat compared with that of rendering house tankage or cottonseed meal recommends it for fertilizing purposes, since it is a well-known fact that fats retard the dissolution of the plant foods in the soil. Moreover, this identical characteristic of the garbage tankage—low fat content—renders it less liable to spontaneous combustion than is the case with various other materials used for like purposes rious other materials used for like purposes and higher in fat, arguments to the contrary notwithstanding. Such claims are ill-founded on the supposition that the fibrous vegetable

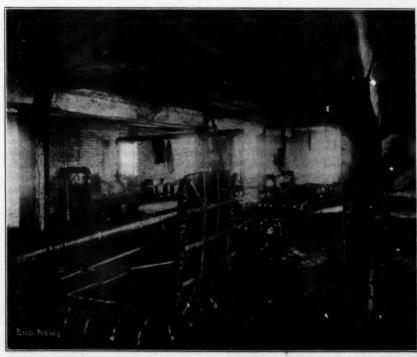
and animal constituents of the garbage tank-age are readily carbonized, hence combustible. Large experience with animal tankage and cottonseed meal have proven the source of the danger of combustion to arise from and in ratio of the presence of fats and oils remaining in the dried material, as also to be greater when excessive drying has been restored to when excessive drying has been restored to until partial carbonization has set in. In all other cases, and provided the tankage has simply been dried and not already carbonized in the course of drying, the amount of fat present will determine the chances of combustibility of the material, which then naturally becomes insignificant in the case of garbage tankage.

The fertilizing constituents of the tankage vary, of course, within a large range, according to the seasons, districts of the city where collected, and to such other considerations as collected, and to such other considerations as are beyond the control of the manufacturer of this class of goods. Fair averages are from 3 to 5 per cent. of ammonia; 5 to 7 per cent. of bone phosphate of lime; and from 1 to 1½ per cent. of potash, the fat being usually below 2 per cent.

It will be seen from these analyses that this tankage is in itself a complete fertilizer, and needs but slight manipulation; in mixing

and needs but slight manipulation in mixing in order to bring its constituents in line with the usual strength of mixtures for wheat and

(Concluded on page 34.)



TOP VIEW OF PERCOLATING TANKS, CHICAGO REDUCTION PLANT.

TRADE GLEANINGS

E. N. Stuart will establish a rendering plant at Oklahoma City, Okla.

Cudahy Brothers are erecting an \$18,000 branch market at Milwaukee, Wis.

The branch house of Swift & Company at Sioux City, Ia., is to be discontinued.

Kengan & Company contemplate establishing a pork packing plant at Dubuque, Ia.

The Chickasha Cotton Oil Company will rebuild its mill at Frederick, Okla., recently destroyed.

Jacob Dold & Sons have decided not to erect a branch house at Scranton, Pa., at the present time.

C. F. Fox is planning to rebuild his sausage factory at Meriden, Conn., which was recently destroyed by fire.

The Kentucky Packing Company, of Louisville, Ky., has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

The Bourbon Stockyards Company, Louisville, Ky., has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$1,300,000.

The smokehouse at Thomas Morrison & Company's pork packing plant at Cincinnati, O., has been damaged by fire.

The smokehouse connected with the sausage factory of J. S. Christ at Reading, Pa., was destroyed by fire on June 3. Loss, \$1,500.

J. F. Mason & Son, of Des Moines, Ia., are reported as organizing a company for the purpose of establishing a soap factory at Gainesville, Tex.

The Port Arthur Export Company, Port Arthur, Tex., will soon commence the erection of buildings, which is to include a cottonseed oil mill.

The American Hide and Leather Company is preparing to install new machinery in its plant at Munising, N. J., so as to increase the capacity of its tannery.

The Cleveland Oil & Fertilizer Company, of Cleveland, N. C., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by M. C. Wood, J. A. Lyerly and R. M. Rosebro.

The Joliet Hide, Tallow, and Soap Company, of Joliet, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, by D. M. Malloy, John McCracken and C. M. Ralph.

The Hoyt Beef and Produce Company, of New Haven, Conn., wholesale meat and produce dealers, has made an application for the appointment of a temporary receiver.

The C. Klinck Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has filed plans with the Bureau of Buildings for a three-story brick building, to be added to its plant at 37 Depot street. It will cost \$6.000.

A modern cottonseed oil mill is being built by the Phoenix Cotton Oil Company at Memphis, Tenn., at a cost of \$25,000. The building is being constructed of reinforced concrete and will be 50x300 feet.

D. S. Porter and others of Columbus, O., have organized the New Process Fertilizer Company and have secured a factory at Kanawha City, W. Va., which will be equipped for manufacturing fertilizer.

The Max Hahn Packing Company's plant at Dallas, Tex., has suffered a loss of about \$20,000 by the recent flood. The loss was in live stock, herded ready in the yard for slaughter, in provisions and in equipment.

The Stevens County Meat Company, of Chewelah, Wash., is completing the installation of a \$5,000 cold storage plant, from which

will be distributed all supplies for its numerous market places throughout the county.

At a meeting of the directors of the Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O., it was decided to issue \$200,000 in 7 per cent. preferred stock to meet the expenses of entering the canned meat industry next fall. Several buildings will be added to the present plant on Spring Grove avenue.

It is reported that Armour & Company will expend around \$500,000 in additions and improvements to the Sioux City, Ia., plant this coming year. It is proposed to concentrate the activities of the local plant almost entirely to the killing and packing of hogs, for which the market at Sioux City is constantly improving.

E. H. Stanton & Co., packers, will build within the present year a \$200,000 packing plant adjoining their present abattoir at the Northern Pacific stockyards, Spokane, Wash. The new plant will be constructed of concrete, steel and brick, and will be absolutely fireproof. It will be of more than double the capacity of the present plant, and when in full operation will give employment to between 400 and 500 men.

At a recent meeting of the New Orleans Butchers' Abattoir Company, Limited, New Orleans, La., the following officers were elected: John B. Louis, president; Julien Dutrey, first vice-president; R. Forio, second vice-president; Anthony Frey, Sr., treasurer; R. Deverges, secretary; B. Abadie, assistant secretary, and John Dymond, Jr., attorney. The following directors were elected: Henry Maumus, F. Moliter, Anthony Frey, Sr., R. Lefontaine, Aug. Guizerix, Julien Dutrey, Joseph Weber; E. H. Wischan, M. T. Ronede, Eugene Braquet, Jr., G. de Reyna, Jr., P. Poque, Eugene Ballas, P. Lamarque, John M. Bopp, John Beoubay, August Letour, Phil J. Backus, August Maillian, Rene Forio, Cyril Adonet, M. Moulezun, Joseph Marciante, Edward Merlas, L. E. Retif, Sr.

MEAT EXPORT FOR TEN MONTHS.

Completed government figures showing exports of meat products and meat animals for April, and for the ten months since July 1 last, have been made public this week by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce & Labor. These show a falling off in export value of meat products for April of over three-quarter of a million dollars compared to a year ago. For the ten months the showing is slightly better than for a similar period a year previous, the comparative gain being about \$400,000. Both periods fall more than six million dollars below the trade of two years ago, however.

Exports of meat animals continue to show a decrease, both for the month and the ten months. We cannot sufficiently supply our home markets, to say nothing of exporting.

Detailed figures for April, with comparisons, are shown at a glance in the following table:

Meat Products

mont a cont	m-1 0-m-1	
	pril, 1908.	April, 1907.
Canned beef, Ihu	1,197,192	898,541
Value	\$130,500	\$94,607
Fresh beef, ibs	12,005,455	28,006,107
Value	\$1,280,756	\$2,619,011
Salted or pickled beef, ibs	3,831,132	3,789,304
Value	\$277,764	\$229,768
Other cured beef, ibs	44,508	143,809
Value	85,124	814,477
Tallow, Ibs	9,203,864	10,685,351
Value	\$519,030	\$644,967
Hams, liss	21,005,745	16,723,302
Value	\$2,275,945	\$1,903,080
Bacon, lbs	30,188,611	15,746,029
Value	\$3,077,528	\$1,603,952
Canned pork, lbw,	690,694	129,046
Value	\$77,657	\$13,743
Fresh pork, Ibs	1,497,132	787,985
Value	\$145,629	\$79,070
Salted or pickled pork, lbs	9,886,913	12,113,857
Value	\$802,015	\$1,148,210

Lard, Ibs	41,338,634	47,190,762
		\$4,494,168
Lard compounds, etc., lbs	6,553,538	6,085,014
Value	\$507,056	301,955
Mutton, lbs	144,992	139,382
Value	\$14,956	\$14,036
Oleo oil, lbs	17,914,760	19,207,180
Value	\$1,548,345	\$1,727,898
Oleomargarine, lbs	200,016	357,974
Value	\$20,607	\$35,051
Poultry and game, value	\$91,560	\$162,704
Sausage and sausage meats,		
lbs	1,170,155	834,907
Value	\$135,406	\$101,375
Sausage casings, value	\$320,951	\$278,991
All other meat products, val	\$245,437	\$250,581
Total meat products, val	\$15,156,254	\$15,977,644

By Products and Allied Products

by rioducte and Ar	ned Trode	icta.
Bones, hoofs, horns, etc., val.	\$34,509	\$22,426
Butter, lbs	441,988	364,306
Value	\$101,653	886,198
Eggs, dozen	709,122	739,922
Value	\$134,386	\$136,028
Fertilizer (except crude phos-	1	*
phate), tons	3,195	3,555
Value	\$86,852	\$100,058
Grease and soap stock, val	\$588,588	8578,605
Hides and skins (other than		
furs), lbs	2,018,455	868,146
Value	\$192,857	\$97,373
Lard oil, gallons	24,854	7,555
Value	\$16,004	\$4,623
Soap (except toilet or fancy),		
lbs	4,175,056	7,273,161
Value	\$189,702	\$292,216
Meat Anin	nals.	
Cattle, head	24.058	35,803
Value		83,102,870
Hogs, head		3,255
Value	\$21,603	\$34,093
Shoon houd	5.010	19 614

Total meat animals, value. \$2,206,034 \$3,222,979

For the ten months of the fiscal year ending with April the following table shows the complete export figures, with comparisons for

\$32.876

\$86.016

previous years: Meat Products.

	10 months,	10 months.	10 months.
	1907-8.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Canned beef	\$2,201,318	\$1,345,891	\$5,705,308
Fresh beef	18,125,305	21,200,550	19,977,848
Salted or pickled			
beef	2,767,030	3,183,552	4,128,563
Other cured beef	101,474	94,192	20,392
Tallow	4,872,671	5,675,899	3,822,797
Bacon	21,542,373	23,109,122	29,530,276
Ifams	21,161,681	19,055,042	16,620,582
Canned pork	459,569	243,214	1,099,428
Fresh pork	1,340,002	953,109	1,101,201
Salted or pickled			
pork	12,236,425	12,507,888	9,987,082
Lard	48,402,967	48,811,453	51,578,103
Lard compounds.	5,162,316	5,176,412	3,501,198
Mutton	98,696	68,121	40,520
Oleo oll	16,129,868	13,531,220	14,132,468
Oleomargarine	253,767	459,578	845,212
Poultry and gam	e 773,276	810.234	1.113.895
Sausage and sausa			
meats	786,988	742,562	706,046
Sausage casings.	3.317.206	2,890,973	2,225,759
All other mest			
products	3,442,942	2,939,207	3,612,726
Total meat			

products\$163,175,874 \$162,793,219 \$169,749,504

		Meat Ani	mals.	
Cattle		\$26,344,321	\$28,080,083	\$34,291,085
Hogs		249,653	229,552	575,202
Sheep		459,587	667,366	666,315
Tl. me	eat animals	.\$27,053,561	\$28,979,001	\$35,532,602

BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS.

Imports of cattle into Great Britain during the first four months of 1908 aggregated 132,-300 head, against 153,172 head for the same time last year, and 177,196 head for the same time in 1906. Of these the United States furnish 117,146 head and Canada 14,825 head. Imports of meats for the first four months of 1908 were as follows, according to the London Meat Trades Journal:

			Beef. Cwts.	Mutton. Cwts.	Pork. Cwts.	Bacon. Cwts.
United	1. States		546,836		59,202	1,176,725
	tina			437,781		
New !	Zealand		90,879	459,745		
Other	countrie	s	8,635	18,511	17,811	19,565
Urugu	ау		83,604	17,159		
Nethe	rlands .			4,993	144,245	
Austra	alia		24,716	326,094		
Belgir	ım				10,729	
Denm	ark					72,353
Canad	a					266,411
Total	to Apr.,	'08.1	1,901,675	1,294,283	231,987	2,135,054
1.6	44			1,589,735		
6.6	8.6			1.304.096		
6.8	0.5	105.1	1,532,106	1,284,903	228,085	1.849.718
44	44			1,146,118		

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

Published by

The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City. Dr. J. H. SEHNER, President and Editor. HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President. Julius A. MAY, Treasurer GEO. L. McCarthy, Secretary and Business Manager.

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WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 9 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards. Telephone: Yards, 842.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States\$3-	00
Canada 4	.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union,	
per year (218.) (21m.) (26 fr.)	00
Single or Extra Copies, each	10

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WHY BEVERIDGE FAILED

As was expected, Senator Beveridge renewed his effort to secure action in Congress upon his measure to require packers to pay the cost of inspection and to date all packages with the time of inspection. He used all of the parliamentary resources at his command in order to get action, even going so far as trying to take his bill out of the committee and to have it considered in the open Senate.

He was defeated at all points, because the committee in charge of the bill, as well as a very large number of senators, were of the opinion that the matters involved were of such importance that the various food interests affected should have full and complete hearings upon it. As has been indicated in

these columns, in previous years, these subjects while appearing to be very simple on their face, go very deeply into serious problems of legislation.

The proposition to place the cost of inspection upon the inspected establishments would result disastrously to the smaller class of packers, would involve farmers and live stock raisers, and would very materially increase the amount of uninspected meat sold to the pub-

The dating proposition is of even greater importance to butchers, wholesale and retail grocers and other classes handling meat food products than to the packers themselves. If passed, it would be of no benefit to the consumer, but would unquestionably result in higher prices, because it would operate to the carrying of lighter stocks and, therefore, a more limited manufacture.

Practically all of these classes demanded that no action should be taken upon the Beveridge bills until they had an opportunity to be heard, and this right was conceded by the Senate in not agreeing to the demands of Senator Beveridge. It is entirely possible that this measure will come up again at the next session, because Senator Beveridge is nothing if not persistent, and in his misplaced zeal over this question he seems to be determined to have his way, if it is possible.

de **BEEF SUPPLY AND COST**

Indications during the past week have pointed to an acceptance by the retail meat trade of the inevitable so far as beef prices are concerned. Retailers have been complaining for weeks of the high figures asked by wholesalers for carcass beef and cuts; many have not hesitated to accuse packers of "extortion." Such talk is either inspired by thoughtlessness or by a desire to shift the blame to other shoulders when meeting a consumer's complaints. After the butcher has had time to think it over, and when he begins to look into the facts of the situation, he grumbles less over the price he pays for his

No argument concerning high beef prices and their cause would be half as forcible or convincing as the figures which prove the state of the case at this time. The average price which packers had to pay for cattle last week at Chicago was \$6.40 per 100 lbs., the highest for the time of the year since the famine season of 1902, when the top was only \$6.75. And this was for all sorts of stuff, from prime beeves to canners. The average price of beef cattle over the entire period from 1901 to 1907 was \$5.50, almost a cent a pound less than last week's cost.

Figures showing the supply of beef cattle are equally significant. Receipts of cattle at six principal markets last week were 89,700. compared to 130,400 for the same week last

year. During May receipts at these six markets were 504,500, compared to 617,916 for May, 1907. The year to date shows 2,949,537 cattle marketed at these points, compared to 3,423,000 a year ago. Whether you take the week, the month or the year to date, the tendency is the same. Recent weeks have been most marked in the falling off in cattle supplies, however.

This week's runs have been even lighter than last. Chicago slaughtered but 15,000 cattle last week in all her immense plants, a figure that is ordinarily exceeded by more than one single packinghouse. And it cannot be said that killing was purposely reduced to raise prices, for the stockyards figures show that the cattle did not come to market.

This is the lean season, "'twixt hay and grass," when the native fed cattle are gone and the grass stuff has not begun to come in satisfactorily. And this year the situation is aggravated by the decreasing cattle supplies. high cost of feed and financial conditions which reduced the number of cattle nut on feed last fall and winter. An influx of Texas grass beef may shortly relieve the situation to some extent, but no one who studies the figures hopes for any marked easing up of beef prices.

MORE BRITISH POLITICS

British politicians appear to be using the American meat trade as a political football just at this time. Frequent "inquiries" made in the House of Commons appear on the surface to have for their purpose inquiry into conditions affecting the meat trade in England, particularly the part played by American packers in supplying the British market. Closer examination, however, discloses the fact that the animus of these activities is purely political, centering largely in the effort of the new protectionist movement in Great Britain to gain a foothold, and the attempts of the free-traders to prevent such a consummation. Of course there are always demagogues who endeavor to attract favor by exciting the public against large and successful business interests, but the main activity now is protection vs. free trade, and the packers make a good football.

The latest manifestation of this political game occurred this week, when a member of Parliament asked the government why it did not appoint a commission to "investigate the beef trust." He declared the recent increase in meat prices to be due to "beef trust domination," and demanded that the British consumer be "relieved of its exactions." The government representative in the House replied that he would consider the appointment of a commission to see what could be done regarding "the operations of one of these great trusts, which grow up behind a protectionist

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

CHILLING DRESSED CARCASSES.

There is no doubt that nearly all if not quite all the spoiled meat loss suffered by the packer is due to inefficient or careless chilling. The absolutely necessary point is to extract all the animal heat from the deepest heat center of the carcass, and not to "freeze it in," as it were. This too often occurs.

A good authority claims that by putting hot hogs into the chill room and gradually reducing the temperature of the meat to 36° in 36 hours there is no danger of any sour meats showing up. If the animal heat is positively eliminated in this manner in this time there is no reason why any part of the meat should "sour." The animal heat has entirely disappeared at 40°; this is accepted by all.

Contrary to the belief of some cooler experts, there is no necessity to reduce the temperature of the meat to 32° F.; if it can be ascertained that no part shows over 36° it is safe, most assuredly. Meats thus handled will cure in any temperature from 36 to 40°. Not over 40°, however, is safe. Tongues need thorough chilling, always.

TANK VALUES OF OFFAL.

Hog brains have a tank value of .050 cents per cwt. Heads will run approximately 31/2 ounces per hog, and it costs to save them from \$1.25 to \$2 per hundred pounds-about \$1.75 generally speaking, though it has been done for considerably less, depending upon the skill and activity of the labor employed. Beef brains have a tank value of about .065 cent per cwt., and it costs to save them \$2.00 per cwt., making a total cost of \$2.065 per hundred pounds. In each instance there are other expenses to be added to arrive at selling price thereof.

Brains, of course, are considered delicacies and sold as such, the demand being good in certain localities, and if not it can be encouraged and should be, considering the tank value, which is lower than any other product of any tank value at all.

Sheep brains have a tank value of .020 cent per cwt., and cost about \$1.75 per cwt. to save. Sweetbreads have no tank value and cost but very little to save. Their scarcity, however, puts the price very high.

JAUER SAUSAGE.

Here is the recipe for a sausage that can be made all of the year round, is excellent in flavor and can be made from such raw material as does not interfere with season and locality. The sausage is called "Jauersche Wuertschen," from their original place of manufacture.

Twenty-five pounds each of beef trimmings and bacon or pork trimmings are either chopped on the block for one hour or run

through the meat cutter until of moderately fine appearance. One-half pound of salt, six ounces of whole black pepper, five ounces of pimento and two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon are then thoroughly worked into the meat. The mass is filled into narrow hog casings, divided into pairs of five inches each in length, and dried for from three to four days, after which they are smoked with sawdust and cooled.

BEEF CUTTING AND PACKING COST.

A good, 1,200 lb. steer should cut up about as follows: Chuck, 22 per cent. of live weight; rib, 9.50 per cent.; brisket, 6 per cent.; navel, 8.50 per cent.; fore shank, 6.75 per cent.; loin, with suet, 20.50 per cent.; round, 24.25 per cent.; flank, 2.50 per cent. This shows a yield of 60 per cent. meat, or 720 lbs., and at the present market value of livestock and product would stand the packer not far from 9c. per lb. average. The hide would probably run 7 per cent.; the fat, 51/2 per cent.; the guts, 50c. per head; the tongue, 50c., and the rough meat, 60c. per head. Buying, yarding and killing cattle costs around 30c. per head; trimming fat to tank and oleo department, 5e.; placing in chill rooms, 5c.; loading dressed beef, 6c.; icing cars, 3c.; bagging, 6c.; ice and salt, 30c.; total, 85c.

RENDERING HOG FATS.

In rendering hog fats under pressure the material should be well washed and the tanks kept clean and sweet. Cutting fats will be finished in 8 hours under 40 lbs. steam pressure, but killing fats are better for 9 hours cooking at the same pressures. This method is also satisfactory for beef fats. The use of water except for washing the material well is not necessary.

In cooking kettle lard as high as 60 lbs. steam may be used, and usually it requires about 10 hours to finish; as one old timer states, "cook until cracklings crack and give off no more steam," then turn off steam and allow cracklings to settle, which usually takes about two hours.

---OILS AND FATS DEFINED.

Oleo oil is the oil pressed out of the choicest fats in the beef, after being rendered.

Oleo stearine is rendered beef fat from which the oil has been pressed.

Lard stearine is the solid portion of prime steam lard, from which the oil has been pressed.

Extra winter strained lard oil is pressed from choice prime steam lard.

Extra lard oil is pressed from steam lard of an inferior quality, and is used in the manufacture of lubricants.

No. 1 lard oil is pressed from choice yellow

hog grease, and is used in keeping dies cool, Acidless tallow oil is pressed from choice edible tallow, and has an acid test of less

than I per cent.

Neatsfoot oil is made from cattle feet, and generally re-pressed into cold test oil. Cold test oil is pure neatsfoot oil pressed so that it will remain in a temperature of 30 degrees Fahrenheit for 24 hours without showing signs of freezing.

Compound lard is made from cottonseed oil and oleo stearine.

Prime steam lard is the fat parts of the hog rendered in tanks, by the direct application of steam.

Neutral lard is made from leaf lard rendered at a low temperature, and is white, grainy, tasteless and practically without any

NEW PATENTS.

888,009. Drier. Paul N. Holstein, Columbus, Ohio, assignor by mesne assignments to The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. A drier consisting of a rotary drum with a number of heating coil sections therein. The coils are interlaced to such an

therein. The coils are interlaced to such an extent as to constitute a cage-like structure. 888,680. Cooling Device for Lard Compounding Machines. Robert L. Wright, San Antonio, Tex. A cooling device consisting of an outer drum and a series of buckets extending inwardly. These buckets are L-shaped in cross section, carried by the drum so that the base of the L will be innermost. The inner drum is composed of end disks with mesh material surrounding them. The liquid compound drops into this cooling device and solidifies on the buckets

and screens.
, 889,122. Sausage-Stuffing Machine.
ward J. Hallahan, Augusta, Ga.

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CHICAGO-KANSAS CITY

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

"SARCO" MASTIC FLOORING

The Standard Asphalt & Rubber Company of Chicago, manufacturers of "Sarco" mastic flooring, which has found such favor in the packing trade, have issued a book descriptive of the material and its method of application. The booklet is illustrated to better indicate the manner in which the material is applied and the appearance of the floor after it is laid.

The manufacturers claim that the flooring is absolutely waterproof, acid proof, readily cleaned, is capable of standing heavy wear without deterioration, is sufficiently elastic to withstand unequal strains without cracking, is spark proof and noiseless.

The material itself is a scientifically prepared and uniform combination of especially adapted, chemically pure, asphaltic bitumen with lime carbonates. In every way it meets the requirements of the meat inspection laws and assures a sanitary flooring.

In laying the Sarco Mastic the claim is made that an ordinary gang of laborers can do the work. The average equipment and men required for laying 1,000 square feet per day, of one and a half inches in thickness, is as follows: Five mastic boilers, 4 stirring rods, spatulas and floats as used; 1 kettleman, 1 spreader, 2 or 3 rubbers, 2 men stirring; laborers, according to condition under which work is carried forward, not less than 2 or more than 8.

The company is prepared to submit bids for work at all times and will make arrangements to send one of their experts to superintend the work if it is desired. The booklet will be sent to any one upon application to the Standard Asphalt & Rubber Company, Chicago, Ill.

Armour & Company, the Armour Packing Company, the Anglo-American Provision Company, the Fowler Packing Company, the Hammond Packing Company, Libby, McNeil & Libby, Morris & Company, Swift & Company, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company are but a few of the firms which have installed "Sarco" mastic flooring.

RANDALL PACKING INSTALLATIONS.

Among a number of recent contracts carried out for the installation of packinghouse equipment R. T. Randall & Co., of Philadelphia, manufacturers of machinery and supplies for pork packers and sausagemakers, report the following: Large hydraulic press for the Jetter Packing Company, Philadelphia; one 10tierce lard cooler and one 10-tierce square rendering tank for the Northwestern Provision Company, Philadelphia; one 10-tierce lard cooler for George Hausmann & Sons, Philadelphia.

They have just completed installing the new machinery for the new establishment of S. J. Hugo, New Haven, Conn., consisting of one 1,500-lb. mixer, one 200-lb. hydraulic stuffer, one 40-inch Silent cutter, three large cooking tanks, one 350-gallon jacket kettle, overhead tracking, iron benches for sausage room-in fact, a complete equipment.

ANTIDOTES FOR AMMONIA ACCIDENTS.

The National Ammonia Company of St. Louis, Mo., has issued a cardboard hanger which should be in every refrigerating establishment in the country. The card is headed 'Ammonia Accidents" and contains suggestions for simple emergency relief. The suggestions given on the card in case of an ammonia accident are:

First summon a doctor, prompt action being of great importance, and until his arrival apply the following remedies:

External.

For the Eyes—First, pour a one per cent. solution of pure boric acid into the eyes, instructing the patient to open and close the lids rapidly to bring the solution in contact with the entire inner surface. Use freely as the solution is not dangerous.

For the Eyen—Annly lint or linen or washed

For the Skin-Apply lint or linen or washed muslin dripping wet with Carron oil, changing dressing frequently. (By keeping lime water and linseed oil separately a fresh solution may be prepared each time by mixing thoroughly equal parts of the two ingredients.)

Internal.

For Nose and Throat if Inhaled—Dip a handkerchief or a piece of gauze folded once in vinegar, wring out lightly and lay loosely over the nose and mouth. (If liquid ammonia has entered the nose souff up some diluted vinegar and apply except oil with diluted vinegar and apply sweet oil with a chicken feather to inner surface of the nostrils.)

If Ammonia Has Been Swallowed-Adminand state of the second state of the patient suck an orange or take lemon juice in liberal quantities, and follow up with one to four tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, milk or the whites of three or four eggs and ice. If vomiting is present, aid it by giving liberal draughts of luke-warm water. luke-warm water.

General Information.

Ammonia gas is lighter than air, and being released, rises. Therefore in case of accident, keep your head as low as possible.

On going to the rescue of one overcome with ammonia gas keep near the floor and place a wet sponge or cloth over the mouth and nostrils. Water will absorb the gas and prevent its inhelation. prevent its inhalation.

Keep the following supplies on hand in a clean and easily accessible cabinet: A one per cent. solution of boric acid, one bottle of vaseline, one package of surgeons' lint or mus lin, one package of plain gauze, one pint of the best quality of vinegar, one pint of sweet oil, and one pint of Carron oil (linseed oil and lime water, equal parts).

The card is of a suitable size and shape for hanging up in the engine room and will be sent to anyone interested by addressing the National Ammonia Company, St. Louis, Mo.

COATING BOILER TUBES.

Coating the inside of boiler tubes with a thin layer of graphite has given excellent results in a boiler plant using water containing excessive amounts of scale-forming salts. These deposits have required frequent drilling of the tubes. It was found by experience that much less scale adhered to the tubes did form was far more easily removed from them than from uncoated tubes

The application of graphite might be said to have insulated the steel from deposit and thus rendered the tubes more easily cleaned; and when cleaned their interiors appeared perfectly smooth without the usual patches of scale remaining, as is the case after a tube has been bored with a turbine-cleaner. The one application of graphite so adhered to the metal that the interior of the tube had the appearance of a gun barrel, the graphite coat remaining intact after several cleanings. The graphite may be prepared for application to the interior of tubes by mixing it with pure mineral oil in an amount sufficient to form a thick paste, or it may be applied dry .-- Electrical Age.

BUTCHERS' AND PACKERS' EQUIPMENT.

The Drummond Packing Company, Eau Claire, Wis., have equipped their sausage department with Boss machines.

L. Bauer & Bro., butchers in St. Matthews, Ky., have fitted up their market with fixtures manufactured by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

W. S. Duncan, of Lexington, Ky., has purchased a Beauty refrigerator for his market from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

Geo. W. Hess, of Terre Haute, Ind., has purchased a Siberia style meat refrigerator from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Johnson & Bros., Ensley, Ala., have installed a new refrigerator, which they bought of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

J. W. Sisson, Anderson, Ind., has equipped his market with an American style refrigerator manufactured by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. has closed a contract with the Cavanaugh Packing Co., of Muncie, Ind., for the equipping of their up-to-date packing house, cooled by ice machine.

CREAM BINDER IN THE WEST.

The Born Packers' Supply Company, of Chicago, manufacturers of the famous "Cream Binder" for sausage-making, have appointed the Kettering-Benway Hardware Company of Denver, Cole., as agents for this binder in Denver and the West. Sales are reported to be still increasing in volume as the merits of this binder become more widely known.

THE MAN AND THE JOB.

The man for the place, and the place for the man, can always be found by watching page 48 of The National Provisioner.

TICONDEROGA FLAKE GRAPHITE reduces friction losses in cylinders, bearings and friction points. Get free sample and booklet 88-C. Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Paris, Tenn.—R. A. Nants and W. E. Nants are organizing the Nants' Cold Storage Company, to have a capital stock of \$10,000.

Gainesville, Tex.—The Acme Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,500 by S. S. Lord, D. D. Keeler, H. G. Bush and P. C. McCarthy.

Otisco, Ind.—The Otisco Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,500 by H. G. Schafer, J. W. Covert, J. D. Robinson and others.

El Reno, Okla.—A. E. Shinn, A. H. Knox, S. South and others have incorporated the El Reno Wholesale Produce and Cold Storage Company with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Denver, Colo.—The Arctic Ice and Refrigerating Machine Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by W. L. Goodrum, R. J. Baker and Enos Ayers.

Lynchburg, Va.—The Standard Ice Company has been granted a charter to engage in the ice business. The capital stock is \$50,000 and the officers are: E. C. Ivey, president; F. S. Kirkpatrick, vice-president, and J. D. Owen, secretary.

ICE NOTES.

Marion, Va.—A. T. Short is to establish an ice plant here of 5 to 10-ton capacity,

Nixon, Tex.—An ice plant is to be established here by J. Norton, of Louisville, Ky.

Green Bay, Wis.—The cold storage plant belonging to Nic Burr has been damaged by fire. Matagorda, Tex.—A 12-ton ice plant is soon to be erected here. It is to cost around \$10,000.

Millstadt, Ill.—The Millstadt Brewing Company has increased its capital stock to \$30,000.

McKenzie, Tenn.—The establishment of an ice plant here is contemplated by J. K. Ramsey and others.

Mineral Point, Wis.—The cold storage building of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad has been damaged by fire.

Chewelah, Wash.—The Stevens County Meat Company is completing the installation of a \$5,000 cold storage plant.

Dallas, Tex.—The recent flood at this place damaged the plant of the Dallas Brewing Company to the extent of \$10,000.

Goldfield, Nev.—The Maier Brewing Company plans the erection of a large refrigerating and bottling plant at this place.

Holbrook, Mass.—The large ice plant of Porter Brothers was destroyed by fire on June 3. The loss on buildings and ice will reach around \$25,000.

Charleston, W. Va.—C. L. Robinson & Company will rebuild their ice plant, which was recently burned. A 20-ton ice machine will be installed.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Interstate Brewing Company of this city is installing a refrigerating and ice making system, the cost of which is \$14.250.

East Liverpool, Ohio.—The Crockery City Brewery and Ice Company has discontinued its ice business, and sold its equipment for THE Strongest—Thickest—
Most Water and Air-proof
Insulating Paper made. Send for
umples and make your own tests.

F.W.BIRD & SON MAKERS
REVIOLE EAST WORLDOOF, MASS
REVIOLE MASS
REVIOLE MASS

the manufacture and sale of ice to the Andrews Ice Company.

New Bethlehem, Pa.—The new plant of the New Bethlehem Brewing Company is now in partial operation; an ice plant will be run in connection with it.

Brewerton, N. Y.—The Peoples Ice Company's storage house at this place was destroyed by fire on May 26. The loss is estimated at around \$50,000.

THE ICE PLANT DOCTOR.

The following is a communication from a correspondent who signs himself "The Doctor." No comment is necessary, as the letter speaks for itself.

To the Editor:

I have been around considerable this last year or two among the ice plants, acting as the doctor.

When I get a call to a new place and get off the train, I do not inquire of a bluecoat or an old resident, the way to the plant. I look around and when I see an old dilapidated building that looks like a relic of the revolutionary times, I make for that, and nine times out of ten I strike it just right.

When I have gotten to the office and am changing my second best suit for my regimental, for I have not been able to wear my best ones for some time, the manager is pumping into me their grievance, and who of the craft has not heard of it? The all absorbing topic is—we have been able to harvest only about two-thirds of our capacity and we will have to economize—that is the watchword. Our coal bill is tremendous. Now, I am not going to present this subject to you as new, for all themes are old, but there are ever new conditions.

Now when that plant is built the erecting engineer, who generally knows his business thoroughly, along with the expert consulting engineer, starts it up, and when the ice is ready to pull along came those directors, who have put their dollars in, to overlook the landscape. It is then handed over to the manager, who is given to understand that he has to make it pay good dividends, and if he don't there will be war in the camp. Now if an engineer has not been hired before, one is hired, and if he is a good one the Doctor will not be needed very soon; but as the usual thing this is where that "economy fit" comes in and the cry goes out, "We only want a man to keep the steam up and the machine will do the rest."

So a cheap man is gotten, and while the plant is new and the sun shines, things go on fairly well. Now if this man is one of those who wants a snap and does not want



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WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES



to work for it, little by little things will begin to happen and instead of attending to them at once, makeshifts are resorted to. When that leak on the water pipe first shows itself, instead of putting a new washer in that union, it is jammed up as tight as it will stand and some of those old clothes (which are always around an ice plant), are wrapped around it, and so it goes on day by day, while that man who is hunting for a snap is resting himself. And his Waterloo comes so gradual that the manager, who has been very busy in the office selling ice, does not notice it until that coal bill becomes an outrage, and then the Doctor is sent for.

all plants are not conducted this way, but this is no exceptional case of the happy-go-lucky method which is practiced all over the country in a penny-wise and pound-foolish manner. And when the plant is all run down by the careless haphazard way it has been run, the engineering trade gets a bad name. Yet all of the plants which reach this end do not travel over this line. Some of them are handicapped by the Office crew.

Now as we make our way to the en-gine room, we do not have to inquire the way gine room, we do not have to inquire the way even here, for the very music in the air be-comes more and more melodious as we draw near to it. If this is the Doctor's first pa-tient, or he has not a very level head he had better take a brace, for that engine room is enough to make an ordinary man throw a fit. After getting used to the various sounds, for that engine was pounding and thumping and the trigg a groan of protest at each revolu-tion, we next proceeded to the fire room. Ye Gods and little fishes! What a hole. The only comparison to it would be a junk shop struck by an earthquake. It is here we find the chief engineer, oiler and fireman and some of the tank men busy debating the ability of a pugilist who was to pull off a fight in the near future.

a fight in the near future.

After doctoring up the plant to the best of his ability with what help he has the Doctor takes that manager one side and gives him some good advice free of charge. He advises him not to economize in the engineering department, but to get a good competent engineer who knows his business and pay him well for his knowledge; one who has good common horse sense is energetic and good common horse sense, is energetic and

can handle men.

Give him full charge of his department, and only hold him responsible for the product. possible, tell him that you will render him any assistance he may require. Further, that you will expect a certain amount of ice, and

Our Fittings

are Carried in Stock at the Following Places:



if he can do better then you will see that his salary will be better.

Then you will see those bandages coming off and the place getting cleaned up, and you can go 'way back and sit down and figure can go way back and sit down and ngure out the dividend for next year. You will no-tice very shortly those wrinkles of anxiety which he had when he first came, have begun to smooth out and a few bars of whistling is heard from him and that he is occasionally resting himself by decorating, either with the whitewash or that old paint that has been hid among the rubbish ever since the year 1. And many a bucket of mortar will go to orand many a bucket of mortar will go to drament the outside of that building, until the appearance of that place is so changed that when the directors come to have their yearly pow wow, they have to ask if they have gotten into the right place.

Furthermore, those machines will do all Furthermore, those machines will do all of the units of refrigeration the law allows, and you can take your friends around without being afraid of their sending the health inspector to you afterward. Medicinally to you afterward.

THE DOCTOR.

-Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

Coolers Boilers and



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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Office, 70 Board of Trade



Warehouse, 37th St. and Chicago River

Concrete Construction. Fire Proof

Advances made on Consignments of Hog Product

HATELY BROTHERS

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports from chief centers as to stocks of provisions on hand at the close of business for the month of May indicate increased stocks of pork and lard compared with a month ago, while cut meats are in slightly smaller supply. Compared with last year pork stocks are twice as large, while stocks of lard and cut meats are also greater. A summary of the conditions as shown by official figures follows:

Pork, Bbls.

May 29, April 30, May 31,

	1908.	1908.	1907.
Chicago	54,277	50,767	23,956
Kansas City	6,572	5,258	4,505
Omaha	1,404	1,956	1,929
St. Joseph	2,426	2,169	1,301
Milwaukee	7,081	7,047	3,325
Total	71,710	67,197	35,216
	ard, Te	18.	
Chienge 1	20,678	76,796	93,000
Kansas City	23,578	14,401	27.517
Omaha	4,419	2,455	5,425
St. Joseph Milwaukee	13,039 3,402	14,558 2,455	9,110 3,969
Total	165,116	110,663	139,101
	Cut Mea	ta.	
Chicago 157,	196,126	163,466,124	128,963,958
Kansas City 70.	636,000	67,800,600	71,858,100
Omaha	106,848	38,881,075	44,756,945
St. Joseph 33,	778,558	31,812,856	40,504,282
Milwaukee 21,	065,239	25,452,167	22,328,962
Total322,	082,766	327,212,822	308,412,247
Detailed reports	are as	follows:	
	Chicag	0	
	ve	May 31.	May 31.
3/		1908.	1907.
Mess pork, new,	made		
since Oct. 1, '07 Mess pork, made	Oct. 1.	54,177	23,956
'06, to Oct. 1, '0 Other kinds of be	7	100	
pork, bbls		44.655	47.279
*D S land made	aimaa	44,000	41,410
*P. S. lard, made	since	300 040	70 000
Oct. 1, '07		103,046	56,320
Other kinds of la	rd	17,632	36,740
Short rib middles,	made		
since Oct. 1, '07	. lbs	47,185,374	14.686,822
Made previous	to Oct.	.,,,	,,
1, '07, lbs		26,000	
Short clear middle		473.227	655,971
Extra short clear		110,221	000,011
dles, made since			
1, '07, lbs			5,164,832
Extra short rib n	riddles.	6,365,564	5.867,339
Long clear middle	es. Ibs.	67.380	114,380
Dry salted sho	ulders	o i poco	*********
lbs			672,910
S. P. shoulders,	108	1,409,740	1,655,100
S. P. hams, lbs		35,058,419	35.530,414
D. S. bellies, 1bs.		21,961,854	23.889,296
D. S. bellies, lbs. S. P. bellies, lbs.		10.649.598	8,157,413
S. P. Calif. or	pienie		3,101,110
hams, lbs			10,111,552
C D akingal bar	11	10,010,020	
S. P. skinned har			10.183,224
Other cuts of mea	its, Ibs.	7,276,210	12,274,705

THE TANKENS OF	1 110000	
Receive	ed.	
Pork, bbls	May, '08. 880	May, '07.
Lard, gross weight, lbs	5,891,156	9,366,620
Meats, gross weight, lbs.: Live hogs, number		20,323,565 $690,783$
Dress hogs, number		
Shippe	ed,	

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT

	74740 3 2 0001	Trace to con
Pork, bbls	8,108	13,347
Lard, gross weight, lbs.2	5,358,247	34,463,059
Meats, gross weight, lbs.4	5,625,647	64,429,988
Live hogs number		108,497
Dressed hogs, number	5,679	3,068
Average weight of hogs	received	May, 218;

May, 1907, 235; May, 1906, 221.

Omaha. May 30, 1908. 82 1,847 3,667 1,758 3,382,115 325,000 6,997,857 4.578.800 1.061.349 9,747,655 3,011,013 2.270.327 Other cut meats, lbs... 3,495,464 3,341,771

Total cut	t	n	n										39,106,848	44,756,945
					I.	.I	1	ŕ	E	à	ł	1	OGS.	
													May, '08.	May, '07.
Received	0.0			×	*								261.887	249,763
shipped													28,896	7,602
briven out													939 001	949 161

Average weight	. 228	250
Kansas	City.	
	May 29,	May 31
	1908.	1907.
Mess pork, bbls	1.211	272
Other kinds pork, bbls.	5,361	4.23
P. S. lard, contract,tes	19,264	11.080
Other kinds lard, tes	4.314	16,43
Short rib middles, lbs	4.172,300	6,313,300
Fx. S. R. middles, lbs.	3,395,300	5,211,100
Short clear middles, lbs	247,200	793,000
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs.	4.371,700	7.635.800
Long clear middles, lbs.	221,900	210,10
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.		2.848,40
D. S. bellies, lbs	8.717.900	6,325,90
S. P. shoulders, lbs	869,000	870.80
S. P. hams, lbs		18,306,00
S. P. bellies, lbs		4,223,10
S. P. Cal ham, lbs		4.564.10
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.		5,231,80
Other cut meat, lbs		9,324,70
		-,

Total cut meats, lbs. 70,636,000 71,858,100

LIVE H	OGS.	
	May 29, 1908.	May 31 1907.
Received	355,745	361,84
Shipped	29,052	5,47
Driven out	322,613	352,163
Average weight	206	21:
1	_	

Shipped	29,052	5,471
Driven out	322,613	352,163
Average weight	206	212
St. Jos	eph.	
	May 30,	May 31,
	1908.	1907.
Mess pork, new, made		
since Oct. 1, '07, bbls	17	15
Other kinds of barreled		
pork, bbls	2,409	1,286
P. S. lard in storage		
tanks and tierces		
made since Oct. 1,		
'07, tes	10,938	7,148
Other kinds of lard, tes	2,091	1,962
S. R. middles, made		
since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	3,126,071	5,050,568
Short clear middles, lbs	634,704	793,407
Ex. S. C. middles, made		
since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	2,520,337	4,089,680
Ex. S. R. middles, lbs.	2,194,204	2,219,197
Long clear middles, lbs.	159,937	105,803
Dry salted shoulders,		
lbs	1,548,153	673,087
S. P. hams, lbs	7,367,700	7,987,000
S. P. shoulders, lbs	328,200	171,000
S. P. shoulders, N. Y.		
style, lbs	23,000	*****
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	5,620,684	6,161,005
S. P. bellies, lbs		2,888,500
S. P. Cal, or pienie		
hams, lbs		1,251,000
S. P. Boston shoulders,		
lbs		608,000
S. P. skinned hams		2,350,500
Other cuts of meats,		
lbs	3,933,998	6,155,535
Total cut meats, lbs.	33,778,553	40.504.282
F 7 7773		

Total cut meats, lbs.3	3,778,553	40,504,282
LIVE H	OGS.	
Received	218,971	201,326
Shipped	6,811	8,000
Driven out	212,150	198,296
Average weight, lbs	223	263
Milwau	kee.	
	May 30, 1908.	May 31, 1907.
	1000.	1001.

	May 30,	May 31,
	1908.	1907.
Mess pork, winter		
packed, new, bbls	2,052	1,268
Other kinds of barreled		
pork, bbls	4.979	2,257
Prime steam lard, con-		
tract, tes	2,167	2,100
Other kinds of lard, tes	1,235	1,889
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,920,817	3,769,455
Ex. S. R. middles, lbs.	899,958	882,966
Short clear middles, lbs	52,405	21,050
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs.	142,884	551,486
Long clear middles, lbs.	98,004	9,210
Dry salted shoulders,		
lbs	830,636	554,965
S. P. shoulders, lbs	1,078,600	796,549
S. P. hams, lbs	4,805,900	4,652,570
Dry salted bellies, lbs	3,097,914	2,631,522
S. P. bellies, lbs	1,396,830	1,192,700
(Concluded o	n page 28.)

Total cut meats, lbs..157,496,126 128,963,958

^{*}In storage tanks and tierces.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except jard, which is quoted by the cwt. in ica., perk and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hegs

Narrow Changes in Prices — Absence of Marked Pressure—Further Accumula-tion of Stocks—Conservative Export and Home Demands-Moderate Hog Market-ing-Little Probability of Excited Markets for the Near Future.

The hog products markets have been drifting along for the week, much as it was thought likely they would. Occasional modifications of prices and reactions have been the market changes. Little life has been noted to the speculative trading. Cash demands have been a convention order.

mands have been of a conservative order.

The weather has been favorable for corn The weather has been favorable for corn planting east of the Mississippi. In very many sections the corn planting has been completed. The hog receipts at the packing points had been moderate up to the beginning of this week. With the soon finishing of the early season farm work for the corn crop it is quite likely time will be had for marketing more freely the livestock supmarketing more freely the livestock sup-

phes.

The fact that hog products have been accumulating in supply at the Western packing points for some time on the moderate packing emphasizes the condition of business. Home demands are of a careful order. Export movements are falling off in the way of consignments and are light on new demands mands.

Mands.

Nothing of an encouraging order for marked enlargement of cash demands for the product can be observed. If hog supplies should increase, as they probably will from this time along, stocks of the products should further gain at the packing centres.

Under prospective trading the hog prod-

ucts markets do not look well for bullish markets in the near future. Rather the opinion is that the products markets will be opinion is that the products markets will be influenced only, however, in slight degree, to bearishness, and particularly if hog supplies marketed come up to present expectations—a somewhat increased volume of

For the long run of the hog products markets the prospects are more encouraging to the selling interests, based upon the probability of modified productions through the summer months.

It seems likely there will be fewer hogs marketed through to the fall months than marketed through to the fall months than was marketed in the same time of the previous year. If this proves to be the case the assured loss of weights of the hog supplies should ultimately throw market situations for the products in decidedly confident positions of prices.

Moreover, there is every probability that Moreover, there is every probability that the consumption of the hog products, both in Europe and this country, will, after a few weeks time, shows of a much healthier order than likely to be had intermediately. The general trade situations of this country are steadily, working better. Labor, is being general trade situations of this country are steadily working better. Labor is being more freely employed, and before the fall months there should be a nearly normal look to trade affairs, despite the important political election to be held later on. It must be considered that all distributing sources of general merchandise have been buying very carefully, necessarily so, for several months, and that there are depleted stocks held everywhere by distributors. The necessity of filling in with supplies by the distributors

is favorably affecting manufacturing interests. The hum of industry is beginning all around. The European markets should shortly follow in the sentiment of reviving commercial affairs in this country.

The general hog products markets are not speculation. With the expected narrow speculation it would look improbable that trading prices could be radically affected.

mg prices could be radically affected.

The speculators will hardly care to tackle the hog products markets in an extensive way until the prospects of the corn crop are shown in the mid-summer season, however more favorable than now the hog products supply positions are likely to be as the season is advanced.

It would seem likely that whatever the prospects of the corn crop after several weeks time, as distinctly favorable or otherwise, the prices of feedstuffs are likely to keep high for several months more. Alkeep high for several months more. Although the prices of contract grade corn are relatively much higher than ordinarily as against the prices for miscellaneous feedstuffs, including the under grades of the corn, it is a fact that present market prices for livestock do not warrant liberal feeding of it; therefore the hog supplies are likely to be marketed with some freedom if firm prices are sustained for them. It seems likely, however, that farmers will resist any especial breaking up of the prices of hogs, in view of the cost of feedstuffs and the general impression concerning the modified volume of the hog supplies. It is a fair deduction that if the hog supplies cannot be had at material concessions in prices, through the summer

THE W. J. WILCOX LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

YORK NEW

OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE REFINED LARD



marketing period, there would be then a reason for fairly good support of products

prices. The European markets are not, as a whole, The European markets are not, as a whole, in line with those in this country, and upon which, in instances, sales are taking place at less value than the lay down cost from this country. The slack new foreign demands here are thus accounted for. But the increasing business in Europe in miscellane-ous merchandise is reflected in the higher cost of some raw materials for the make of manufactured goods. The tallow and grease manufactured goods. The tallow and grease markets of England are now particularly strong. The London auction sale for tallow was higher by one shilling for the beef grade for the week.

The Chicago stocks made through May a most important increase in lard. There was some gain in the contract stock of pork. some gain in the contract stock of pork. Thus the stocks at the close of the month were 54,177 bbls. contract pork (50,517 bbls. May 1); 44.655 bbls. other pork (37.436 bbls. May 1); 103,046 tierces contract lard (59.328 tcs. May 1); 17,632 tcs. other lard (17,468 tcs. May 1); 47,185,374 lbs. ribs (47,571.317 lbs. May 1). It is observed, however, that the Chicago stocks of other than contract grades were diminished through May by 6,000,000 lbs. against an increase of 25,000. grades were diminished through May by 6,000,000 lbs. against an increase of 23,000,000 lbs. in the same month of the previous year. The general total, however, is 157,000,000 lbs. against 129,000,000 lbs. a year ago

ago.

The world's lard supply, by one statement, is 325,000 tcs., which would be an increase for the month of 47,000 tcs. against an increase in the previous year of 56,000 tcs.

The average weight of the hogs received at

Chicago last week was 218 lbs., or 3 lbs. more than in the previous week, 15 lbs. less than in the corresponding week in 1907 and 7 lbs. less than in the same time 1906.

It will be noted that the statistical posi-tion of lard is of the most antagonistic order, although that the general supplies of the hog products are considerable more than

ordinarily held at this season of the year. However, the general supplies would not prove discouraging under indicated likely developments, as the season is advanced, of in-creased consumption and modified produc-tions. Moreover, it would seem as if the pure lard product would have added demand from the growing scarcity of materials, for the make, for the remainder of the season, to the make, for the remainder of the season, to the new crops periods, of competing products. There is, for instance, every indication that cottonseed oil will be in insufficient supply for needs before a new cotton crop season, and that its prices will be decidedly in favor of sellers. Besides oleo stearine will prob-ably hold a full trading price, because of the modified beef fat supplies. It is true that the compounds made from cottonseed oil and oleo stearine are less in value than the cost oleo stearine are less in value than the cost of pure lard. Nevertheless, values of the two products are closer than usual. Apprehension of still higher prices for raw materials have made freer sales of the compounds to distributers, who are contracting ahead for supplies supplies.

In New York there is a little more life to the export trading in pork at steady prices. Sales of 300 bbls, mess, in job lots, at \$14.50 @15.25; 200 bbls. short clear at \$16@17; 75 bbls. family at \$17.50@18. Western steam lard has some English demand, but is quiet otherwise for export; quoted at \$8.45@8.50. City steam lard is sold up steadily close to offerings; quoted \$8.25 bid. Compound lard onerings; quoted \$8.25 bid. Compound lard is in better demand; quoted at 7¾.@Sc. In city meats, moderate trading in pickled belies at easier prices; loose, 12 lbs. average, 9½.c.; 14 lbs. average, 8¾.@9c.; 10 lbs. average, 8... age, 91/2c.

BEFF.—The English market is well supported. There is some demand thence for city extra India mess. Our home distributions of barreled are of satisfactory volume, considering supplies, and at firm prices, Quo-

SEE PAGE 20 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

tatious: City extra India mess, tierces, \$23.50@24.50; barreled mess at \$13@13.50; packet, barreled, \$14@14.50; family, \$16@16.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: For the week, 2,384 bbls. pork (1,695 bbls. last year); 9,354,075 lbs. meats (12,942,450 lbs. last year); 9,868,965 lbs. lard (8,375,914 lbs. last year); 9,868,965 lbs. lard (8,375,914 lbs. last year). From November 1, 104,698 bbls. pork (105,721 bbls. last year); 350,543,064 lbs. meats (313,156,287 lbs. last year); 419,443,666 lbs. lard (383,884,465 lbs. last year). The increase in the exports is shown as

The increase in the exports is shown as 37,386,777 lbs. meats, 35,559,201 lbs. lard and 195,400 lbs. pork.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Experts of bog products for week ended Mny 30, 1908, with comparative tables:

PORK. BARRELS

To— United Kingdom . Continent	Week May 30, 1908. 583 145 643	Week June 1, 1907, 668 70 192	From Nov. 1, 1907, to May 30, 1908. 24,902 10,515 17,426
West Indies	772	263	36,890
Br. No. Am. Col.	142	494	14,136
Other countries	9	8	829
Totals	2,384	1,095	104,698

	dEALS, IV	UNDO.	
United Kingdom . Continent South & Cen. Am, West Indies Br. No. Am, Col.	.8,223,200 874,850 149,100 104,925	12,167,397 648,475 46,800 71,778 8,000	294,322,529 46,983,462 3,188,650 5,892,981 119,692
Other countries	9,354,075	12.942.450	35,750 350,543,064

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom .	5,026,497	5,154,964	163,995,671
Continent	4,104,250	2.234,947	210,986,715
South & Cen. Am.	229,950	200,825	15,240,057
West Indies	508,268	765,128	27,242,267
Br. No. Am. Col.		10,050	526,976
Other countries	******	1,000	1,452,000

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

ANGELIEF EL CAMEA	1011 00 11	ACREAN IS ASSES	OAGAN.
Fron-	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,293	4.021,100	5,945,750
Eoston	295	1,993,125	1,486,723
Philadelphia	142	******	******
Baltimore			450,774
Mobile		37,150	66,600
New Orleans	654	142,300	431,700
Montreal		3,160,400	1,357,100
Galveston	******		130,318
Totale	9 204	0.254.025	0 506 003

tals COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1907, to	From Nov. 1, 1906, to	
	May 30, 1908.	June 1, 1907.	Increase.
Pork, pounds	20,939,600	20,744,200	195,400
Meats, pounds	350,543,064	313,156,287	37,386,777
Lard, pounds	419,443,666	383,884,465	35,559,201

			-	-	-	-	•	•	•				
											iverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, pe	r 1	ier	ce								. 2/6	3/	15e
Oil cake										0 .	. 7/	7/6	9e
Bacon											. 12/6	15/	15c
Lard, tie	erce	265		۰	0 0			۰			. 12/6	15/	15c
Cheese .											. 20/	25/	48c
Canned 1												15/	15c
Butter .			* *								. 25/	30/	48c
Tallow											. 12/6	17/6	15c
Pork, pe	F	bar	rel	١.							. 2/	2/3	15e

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on R. R. Through B/L? If you do, write me and find out how you can continue your present shipping arrangements and also secure the benefits of say notification system without additional expense to yourself or consignee.

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EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1908, were as follows, according to H. M. Schwarzschild's report:

	Oil Cake.	Cotton	seed	Bacon		Beef.			rd.
Steamer and Destination.	Lbs.	Gala.	Cheese.		Tallow.	Pkgs.	Pork.	Tes. &	
Lusitania, Liverpool			4059	364		60		130	
Arabic, Liverpool			79	1998		115	17	55	951
Etruria, Liverpool			735	557	650	133	130	204	1400
Armenian, Liverpool	2118			805		230		338	1923
*Minnehaha, London				573				755	5650
Majestic, Southampton			318						375
1ºPhiladelphia, Southampton			531	399			4	85	1025
*Caledonia, Glasgow				856		150	200	412	77
Llandaff City, Bristol				25					1500
Pretoria, Hamburg				8		308		1195	5660
Statendam, Rotterdam	5879	150		135	300	50		430	4350
Zeeland, Antwerp.,	2550			415		25	44	267	1839
Derfflinger, Bremen					55				100
Kaiser Wilhelm, Bremen									600
La Savoie, Havre				10			* * * * *	****	60
Munin, Bordeaux		100		36				338	1241
United States, Baltic				115		100	5	629	1530
Estonia, Baltic					225				24
San Giorgio, Mediterranean									50
Germania, Mediterranean		1727		3.50			15	144	105
Carpathia, Mediterranean				-			3.0		50
Regina d' Italia, Mediterranean.		175		(NO)					
Perugia, Mediterranean	375	50		0.0				50	100
		-						- 00	400
Total	10922	2202	5722	6662	1230	1171	415	5032	28610
Last week	3298	1168				741	810	4012	47021
Same time in 1907	6834	1				484	78	2298	17192
*Cargo estimated by steams				record			,0	===0	21202

THE DIEM & WING PAPER CO. - CINCINNATI. MANUFACTURERS, WAX PAPER, PARCHMENT PAPERS & HAM PAPERS OF ALL KINDS. MEMBERS, AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS ASS'N.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SUAP

TALLOW.—The London auction sale on Wednesday was unchanged on the mutton grade, and a shilling higher for the beef, with 800 casks sold out of 900 casks offered. The markets over the East and West in this country are quite strong for the week, with an inclination to ask more money than was made in the precious week's trading.

with an inclination to ask more money than was made in the previous week's trading. The well sold up supplies over the West, in the activity had there a fortnight since, prevents, just at present, more than a moderate trading. The Eastern markets are making sales, necessarily of small lots, on moderate supplies of desirable grades.

It is a peculiar statistical position for tallow. If palm oil was not on offer at competitive prices, the tallow markets would be materially higher at once. The loss of tallow productions over the country is of a remarkable order. The cattle receipts are steadily less than they were at this time last year. The condition of the cattle is not as good as then. The close approach to the season of the year for a greater proportion of grass-fed cattle is another consideration for less supplies and of stronger beef fat markets. markets

It must be regarded, as well, the probability of an increased trade in manufactured goods, by which the raw materials will be goods, by which the raw maccinations freely consumed. The business condi-tions of this country are improving and labor is being more freely employed. There labor is being more freely employed. There should be more than the usual trading in should be more than the usual trading in manufactured goods for the summer season, in consideration of the careful buying that had been done by distributers for some months, and the necessity, therefore, of filling in supplies by the distributers under the prospective all-around improved trade affairs

fairs.

There is not much New York City hogsheads to be had for near delivery, as it had been contracted for ahead to a fair extent. It was in hand for sale early in the week at 5\%c., but after the London sale the disposition of the melters was to talk, and a 5\%c. price was quoted. Nothing was done for the week up to Wednesday in the city hogsheads. Subsequently sales were 200 hogsheads for export at 5\%c. The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 5\%c. The special city, in tierces, as wanted for export, quoted at 6\%c. The city edible tallow, government inspected, quoted at 6\%c. The country made tallow is coming in to New York slowly. More of the prime grade is needed by the soapmakers. The prices made for the week are somewhat improved. Sales of 240,000 pounds, in lots, at 5\%c. for ordinary and fair quality to 5\%c. for prime and 5\%c., and even more money for special lots. There is not much New York City hogs prime and 5% c., and even more money for

It may be said that the competing prod-

ucts with tallow, for use by soapmakers are at rather more regular prices than they had been previous to this week. The relatively been previous to this week. The relatively larger than usual consumption of palm oil by the soapmakers is taking away burdensome supplies, by which the market situation is assuming a more cheerful attitude. The cocoanut oil is, of course, plenty, but has not the significance of palm oil against tallow consumption. The fact that cotton-seed oil prices remain fairly firm and likely to be further in favor of sellers before a new to be further in favor of sellers before a new crop season, has sentimental effect only upon the tallow market. It is unlikely that soap-makers will be further, for the season, materially interested in cottonseed oil.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is holding at about the prices of the previous week, with a fairly steady undertone. There has been little life to the trading.

The stocks at the East are moderate, after making steady deliveries on contracts. the leading Western packing points there is a fair supply on sale. At some of the minor Western points occasional sales have been made of small lots at less sizes the been made of small lots at less prices than those quoted in Chicago and New York for

more important quantities.

The more reserved buying for the week of the compound makers is because, in part, of a fairly full accumulated stock of the steara fairly full accumulated stock of the stearine, but, as well, on account of the tame
look of the pure lard market. It is true
that there has been increased inquiry for
the compounds, and that the distributers of
the compounds are taking supplies of them
on old contracts promptly, by which the inference is that the consumption is now nearly normal. At the same time we think there ly normal. At the same time we think there is some desire to anticipate needs of the compounds on the part of the distributers in view of a possible increased cost of them through the probabilities of the cottonseed

compounds on the part of the distributers in view of a possible increased cost of them through the probabilities of the cottonseed oil, if not the oleo stearine market, being further in seller's favor.

New York quotes at 11e. Sales have been unimportant in New York, and of only small lots in Chicago at 11½c., and in Chicago, Missouri River points, St. Louis and Indianapolis car lots at 10¾c.

OLEO OIL.—The trading in Rotterdam in butterine is, just now, quite moderate, on account of the dairy season in England. Therefore, its buying interest in raw materials is of a conservative order. Rotterdam at 65 florins, New York, extra, at 11½c.; prime, 10¾c.; No. 3, 8½c.

LARD STEARINE.—Offerings are light. The refiners' wants are slightly enlarged, Quoted at 10@10½c. Sale reported at 10½c. COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Meagre supplies on sale. Quoted at 6½c, per lb.

plies on sale. Quoted at 61/4c, per lb.

GREASE.-Foreign markets are taking moderate quantities. Home soapmakers are buying rather more freely. Pressers are quiet. Market prices are better sustained, but hardly changed from the previous week. Yellow at 4¾ (@5c.; house, 4¾ (@5½c.; bone, 5½ (@5½c.; brown, 4¾ (@4½c.; white, 5½ (@5½c.))

GREASE STEARINE.-Supplies are mod-

reate. Prices generally are held steadily. Yellow at 5½c.; white at 5½6c. COCOANUT OIL.—A little more life to trading. With rather firm foreign markets the disposition here is to quote values upon a steady basis. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 7¼ @7½c.; May and June arrivals, 7@7¼c.; Ceylon, spot, 6¼ @6½c.; May and June ship-

ments, 6c.

PALM OIL.—Prices are now very regular, under the increased consumption. Prime red Lagos, 5½c. spot, and 5½6.5½c. to arrive. Lagos, 5½6.5½c. spot, 5½c. to arrive. CORN OIL offered at easier prices, with slow demands. Quoted at 5½c. asked for

LARD OIL.-Moderately increased demands from manufacturers. Prime quoted at

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Jobbing sales are rather more numerous at steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, 80@85c.; 30 test, 78c.; prime, 56@58c.; 40 test, about 72c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, June 3,

BACON.—Antwerp. Belgium, 74,934 lbs.; Bristol, England, 33,916 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 21,688 lbs.; Colou, Panama, 7,023 lbs.; France, 21,688 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,023 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 132,056 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 257,133 lbs.; Havre, France, 5,890 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 16,500 lbs.; London, England, 147,050 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 507,754 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 33.451 lbs.; Matanass, Cuba, 92,335 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 6,272 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,540 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,363 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 78,333 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 2,410 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,209 lbs.; Tunis, Alogeia, 27, Dutch Guiana, 1,209 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 27,-

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 163.740 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 913 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 9.846 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 8.610 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,773 8,610 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,773 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 11.212 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 198,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,895 lbs.; Jamaica, W. I., 745 lbs.; La Guiara, Venezuela, 9,708 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 382,774 lbs.; London, England, 132.209 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 16,075 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 4,638 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 698 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 3,196 lbs.; (Continued on page 43) (Continued on page 43.)

Cocoanut Oil

Palm Oil Palm Kernel Oil

Tallow Grease

Caustic Soda Olive Oil Foots Pure Alkali

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STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

(Concluded from page 24.)

S.	P.	Cal.	or p	ienie		
		, lbs			835,300	1,070,060
8. 1	P. al	kinned	hams	lbs.	1,403,300	1,114,270
Oth	er c	uts of	meat,	lbs.	4,502,691	5,082,004
Tot	al .	mta 1	magta	Hya	21 065 220	00 200 000

LIVE HOGS.

		Receipts.	ments.
May.	1908	102,628	8,865
			2,602

NEW ZEALAND AND CANADA'S TRADE.

New Zealand, in an endeavor to reach out for trade with western Canada, has had a representative, in the person of J. G. Gow, looking over the field. On his return to New Zealand recently he reported to the government that he sees possibilities for a large trade with the west of Canada in canned goods, frozen meat, etc., but direct steam service would be necessary for the carriage of the goods, and the prices must be such as would compete with the quotations of other suppliers. Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australasia, is in New Zealand just now advocating greater commercial intercourse between the two Dominions,

-0 CRUSHERS IN CHARITABLE WORK.

The management of the Tabernacle Infirmary of Atlanta, Ga., has interested the cottonseed products trade of Georgia in an effort to aid in the equipment of the proposed new building of this charity. If the cotton oil men will furnish funds to equip the infirmary dining room that room will be dedicated to the trade, with a tablet over the door suitably inscribed. Assistant Manager W. M. Hutchinson of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta, is in charge of the movement to raise the funds.

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"CABLE ADDRESS

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, June 4, 1908.-In our last week's letter we indicated prospects of a steady mar-ket with small fluctuations. This has been set with small fluctuations. This has been exactly the case. Prices to-day are just about the same as last week, if anything, a trifle higher. We are inclined to believe that this situation will continue for a while longer. Statistics are extremely bullish, and stocks are so light as to prevent a decline. On the other hand, the demand is pretty small just other hand the demand is pretty small just now and not enough to force an advance for the time being, especially as cotton oil is on a somewhat higher level than competing fats. a somewhat higher level than competing fats. These latter, however, seem to be gradually getting up in price. Prime City Tallow, to-day advanced to 5½c. Same naturally strengthens cotton oil. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, 47c. bid, 47½c. asked; July, 47¾c. bid, 48c. asked; August, 48½c. bid, 49 asked; September, 49c. bid, 49¼c. asked; October, 45c. bid, 45¼c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 50c.; prime summer, white cottonseed oil, 51c.; bull quota-summer, white cottonseed oil. summer white cottonseed oil, 51c.; hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 22s. 4½d.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 5.—Cottonseed oil mar-ket is strengthening. Sales of butter oil at 38 florins, prime summer at 36 florins, and off oil at 33 florins.

Antwerp.
(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Antwerp, June 5.—Cottonseed oil market is easy; quoted at 70 francs for off oil.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, June 5.—Cottonseed oil market is firm with good demand. Sellers very scarce. Quote prime summer yellow at 74 francs; winter at 80 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.) Hamburg, June 5.—Cottonseed oil market is firm, with good inquiry for near crop options. Sales spot off oil, 58 marks; prime summer yellow, 60 marks; white oil and butter oil, 64 marks.

Liverpool,

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 5.-Cottonseed oil market is advancing slowly. Sales off oil, 261/4s.; prime summer yellow, 283/4s.; butter oil and white oil, 301/2s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 4.—Prime crude oil 38½c.; meal \$22.50@23.00, f. o. b. mills. Hulls dull at \$6.50. Atlanta, loose

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 4—Cottonseed oil quiet; basis prime crude, 38½@39c. Choice meal scarce, \$24.00@24.50. Hulls dull, \$4.75 @5.00, loose.

New Orleans,

New Orleans,

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 4.—Crude oil steady, 39c. bid, 40c. asked for all directions. Meal higher, \$29.00. Cake, \$28.00, long ton, shipside. Hulls lower, \$6.00, loose; \$9.00, sacked.

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. Y. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on June 1, to which are added estimates of former years and stocks in cities named:

1908.	1908.	1907.	1907.	1906.	1905.
June 1.	May 1.	May 1.	June 1.	June 1.	June 1.
Liverpool and Manchester 19,000	19,000	16,500	16,000	17,000	25,000
Other British ports	10,000	19,000	18,000	13,500	11,000
Hamburg	22,000	26,000	23,000	10,000	24,000
Bremen 4.500	4,000	1,500	1,000	3,000	1,500
Berlin 4,000	4,500	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000
Baltic ports	24,500	20,000	19,000	16,500	18,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim 4,000	5,000	2,000	2,500	5,000	2,000
Antwerp 5,000	6,000	3,500	2,000	5,000	6,000
French ports	5,000	1,600	1,600	1,300	1,400
Italian and Spanish ports 1,000	1,000	500	500	500	1,000
Total in Europe 96,500	101,000	95,600	88,600	74,800	94,400
Afloat for Europe 45,000	50,000	60,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
Total in Europe and afloat141,500	151,000	155,600	143,600	129,800	149,400
Chicago prime steam	59,328	25,191	56,320	64,000	140,892
Chicago other kinds	17,468	17,435	36,740	17,419	21,210
East St. Louis 4,550	3,750	1,300	1,750	2,120	7,400
Kansas City 23,578	14,401	14,327	27,517	16,226	5.247
Omaha 4,419	2,455	3,031	5,425	3,384	2,225
New York 6,476	5,460	6,352	6,511	6,556	10,497
Milwaukee 3,399	2,455	2,091	3,989	934	8,036
South St. Joseph 13,029	12,564	9,517	8,810	7,790	9,298
Total tierces	268,881	234,844	290,662	248,229	354,205

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY DEVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is efficial Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association,

Slow and Steady Market—Some Contract Covering—Little New Investment Demand.

There is little of interest to the cotton-seed oil market for the week. The changes in prices have been of a small order. On the whole, the situation awaits more important demands than those current. The temper as to buying, just now, is more with a view of protecting July contracts. This month, June, is as is understood, not a particularly speculative option, and there is not a material "long" or "short" interest in it. As the July delivery period is approached there may or may not be, according to some trade ideas, "fireworks to the market, according, as it is claimed, to the urgency of the people on the 'long' side of the market in demanding deliveries, or to the ability of protecting any 'short' sales that had been made." Our opinion, however, is that the traders who had been "short" of July have been, recently, either buying it back or shifting contracts 'to September; therefore, that it may be doubted there will be much of an exercise of the market in July from any "short" sales, whatever stimulus the market may get at that time from the supply basis.

ply basis.

The presumption is that the "longs" will want, as having actual use for, all of the oil due them next month on contracts. The belief is that the refiners who have the oil due them on contracts could find a place for it promptly in their regular sources of consumption without considering possible new demands.

There does not appear to be anything in

sight as likely to provoke exhilarating market conditions for the next few days. It would, however, be easy to move the market upward on any quickened demand. The speculation is not only slack, but it is

The speculation is not only slack, but it is likely to remain so. for a couple of weeks more. The export demands are unimportant. The foreign and home markets are not, of

course, harmonized in values.

With all of the, at present, sluggishness in trading in the usual prominent sources of export and home consumption, the fact remains that it will be difficult to pull through to the new crop season on consumers' needs with such supplies as will be carried along from the closed season of production. Any especial new demand from a home or export source would cause sensitiveness to

prices at once.

It looks as if there would be before long an enlargement of needs of supplies of the cottonseed oil for home consumption. The prospects of export business are, however, very slim for the remainder of the season, except as Rotterdam and some of the north of Europe markets are likely to be further important buyers of the edible grades. The reasons for expecting further important inquiry from Rotterdam rest upon inferences outlined as follows: That Rotterdam has had, and is having, a better consumption than ordinarily of products that take cottonseed oil and allied products for their make. The hard money times, which has affected Europe as well as this country since the fall months, has been, of course, an advantage to the trading in cheap priced products in competition with dairy and some other products.

The Rotterdam business, in butterine particularly, has been the largest for the season ever had. It has been fortunate for Rotterdam that coccanut oil has been in plentiful supply at reasonable cost, in view of the moderate productions and full prices of oleo oil. Notwithstanding the enormous consumption of Rotterdam of coccanut oil it has been compelled to use as much cottonseed oil as ever, and it now has insufficient supplies of the all-around raw materials for use to the new producing season. It may be said that the extent of the takings of cottonseed by Rotterdam in the summer months will depend a good deal upon the weather conditions at that time, as permitting a freer or less use of the cottonseed oil. But it is a fair supposition that Rotterdam will take at least 30,000 barrels more of the cottonseed oil before a new crop season.

son.

The supply position of the cottonseed oil at our seaboard and mill distributing points makes the consideration of possible export and home demands of more importance than ordinarily at this time of the year. A few extra thousand barrels of the cottonseed oil that may be taken here and there, or even an ordinary run of consumption in it would make exhausted supplies in advance of the season for new crop offerings.

The Eastern fisheries have not been further buyers for the week. Next month should show demands of importance from the fish

The Eastern fisheries have not been further buyers for the week. Next month should show demands of importance from the fisheries, when the menhaden catch will be gauged for packing purposes. The Western compound makers have had bleaching oil, in tanks, offered them this week at 47c., per-

The American Cotton Oil (o.



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OIL, LINTERS, CAKE, ASHES, MEAL, HULLS.

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Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.



A quarter of a century's experience in making cottonseed oils, and nothing but cottonseed oils, ought to be worth something.

The fact that our business has grown to be one of the largest cottonseed oil businesses in existence ought to mean something.

It does.

If you are one of our customers, you know that it does.

If you are not, you cannot be getting all that is coming to you in quality, price and service, when you buy cottonseed oils.

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Don't you owe it to your business to send us a trial order?

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"-Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"-Extra Butter Oil "DELMONICO"-Choice Summer

Yellow Oil "APEX"—Prime S Summer Yellow

"NONPAREIL" - Choice Winter

Yellow

"WHITE DAISY"-Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR" - Summer White Soap Oil

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is equalled for cooking purposes)

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LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

haps less, but have refrained from material buying. The soap trade buys the cottonseed oil only as forced for the make of special soaps. The bakers are steady buyers, and the jobbing business is of fairly satisfactory volume, by which in connection with the regular contract deliveries, the supplies of the cottonseed oil are steadily working down.

The lineard markets of Europe are quite

The linseed markets of Europe are quite firm, but practically in prices as they were in the previous week. The consumption of the linseed is enlarging. The general soap materials are having freer use in the English and Continental markets. The palm oil is and Continental markets. The palm oil is taking on more regular market prices under its largely increased use by the soapmakers, and is displacing tallow in some markets for gensumption. But the tallow prices are higher, on the sharp falling off of productions of the beef fat in this country and the less than agent which markets of its country. less than usual shipments of it from Australia to England. The London auction sale for the tallow on Wednesday was at one shilling advanced prices for the beef tallow. although at unchanged prices for the mutton

At the producing points in this country of cottonseed oil the supplies of crude are now so small that there are only occasional sales. There were 30 tanks crude sold for the week There were 30 tanks crude sold for the week at 38½ 040e. in Georgia and Alabama, the latter price for special points. The Valley is reported to have sold at 39½c. The asking prices are up to 40c., and the disposition to buy is at 38½ 039c. with 39c. bid in the Valley. There is a little more crude in the Valley than was thought likely, but probably not more than equal to 5.000 barrels. It may be doubted that there is now more than the equivalent of 10,000 barrels crude as holdings all over the South.

The outlook for distributions of manufac-

The outlook for distributions of manufac-tured goods is more encouraging. The manutured goods is more encouraging. The manufacturing interests are waking up, and labor is more freely employed. It is a fair inference that consumption of general raw materials will be shortly of an enlivened order. The business in the compounds that take cottonseed oil in their make has been, for the week, of a more confident order. The

the week, of a more confident order. The distributers of the compounds feel that mardistributers of the compounds feel that mar-ket prices may go further against them, in view of the supply position and possible prices for cottonseed oil and oleo stearine. The buying ahead of the compounds is of a more general order. The consumption of the compounds is, as well, increasing, as shown by the desire of the distributers to take conthat the near position of the pure lard market will be particularly stimulating to the market for the compounds, notwithstanding market for the compounds, nowithstanding the sane talk, at present, of a probable ef-fort of speculators to take the product for a bull turn. The stocks of the lard are, in our opinion, of too much importance for our opinion, of too much importance for handling the market prices for the product effectively for bull movements. We are look-ing for a tame pure lard market except as spasmodically taken hold of for firmness. It strikes us, however, that the hog product supplies will be steadily less on new produc-tions than usual through to the fall months, and that there will be a change to reduce and that there will be a chance to reduce their current fall holdings in this country and Europe, by which, after several weeks,

bull markets could come about. There is every probability of a less hog supply in farmers' hands for marketing to the fall months than was had in the previous season same time. The weights of the hogs are same time. The weights of the nogs are shown right along as much under those of last year. The outlook for consumption of the products is better now than at any time in several months, both in our home and foreign markets. A normal volume of consumption is likely to be had by July.

The weather for the corn and cotton crops will be watched in the next few weeks with

will be watched in the next few weeks with more than ordinary concern, in consideration of the present belated corn crop, and the more or less damage already had in the Southwest for the cotton crop. Good forcing crop weather and an ordinary amount of moisture from this along could, of course, make up for the somewhat poor season thus far had for the growth of the corn and cotton crops. ton crops.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

At the close of the previous week the sales

At the close of the previous week the sales were 500 bbls. prime yellow July, 47¾c. The closing prices then were for prime yellow: June, 46¾ @47½c.; July, 47½@48c.; August, 48@49c.; September, 48½@48¾c.; October, 44¾@45c.; November, 39½@40½c. On Monday firm and quiet market. Little speculative interest and dull export demand. Sales 900 bbls. prime yellow, July, 47¾c.; 100 bbls. October, 44¾c. Closing prices for prime yellow: June, 46¾@47¾c.; July, 47¾. @48c.; August, 48¼@49c.; September, 48¾c. (49c.; October, 44¾d. (45c.; November, 39@40¼c.; good off yellow, June, 45@46c.; off yellow, 42½@46½c.; winter yellow, 48@50c.; summer white, 48@51c.

On Tuesday dulness but fairly steady hold-

summer white, 48@51c.
On Tuesday dulness but fairly steady holding of prices. Sales 800 bbls. prime yellow, July, 47% @47%c.; 900 bbls. September. at 49@48%c.; 300 bbls. October, 45c. Closing prices for prime yellow: June, 48¼ @47¼c.; July, 47½@48c.; August, 48@49c.; September, 48½@49c.; October, 44% @45½c.; November, 39½@40¼c.; good off yellow, June, 43@47c.; off yellow, June, 41½@45½c. Winter yellow, 48@50c.; summer white, 47½@51c.

51c.

On Wednesday fairly firm market. Considerable demand for July; otherwise quiet market. Sales, 2,100 bbls. prime yellow, July, 473/, @47%.c. Closing prices for prime yellow: June, 463/, @47½.c.; July, 473/, @48c.; August, 484/, @49c.; September, 483/, @49c.; October, 45@45½.c.; November, 39½.@40½.c. On Thursday little change in prices; firm market. Sales 2,300 bbls. prime yellow, July, 474/, @48c.; 800 bbls. September, 49@49½.c.; awitch of 1,000 bbls. July, 47%.c. and 1,000 bbls. September, 49c. Closing prices for prime yellow: June, 47@41½.c.; July, 47%.c.

1,000 bbls, September, 49c. Closing prices for prime yellow: June, 47@47½c.; July, 473½ 48½c.; August, 48½@49½c.; September, 49 @49½c.; October, 45@45½c.; November, 39¾ @40½c.; good off yellow, June, 43½@46c.; off yellow, June, 43@45½c.; winter yellow, 48@50c.; summer white, 47½@50c.

Southern Markets by special wire and European Markets by special cablegram will be found on page 28.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

TTONSEED

urora, Prime Summer Yellow Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow Vonus, Prime Summer White

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ON THE N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending June 3, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07 were as

From New York.

From New	York.	***	
Port.	For Week. Bbls.		Same Period 1906-07.
	Bbis.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	_	180	
Abo, Russia	_	-	20
Acajutla, Salvador	, -	21	71
Adelaide, Australia		8.652	51 568
	49	7,031	7,339
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony		55	468
Amapala, Honduras Antigua, West Indies	. –	36	483
	_	143	950
Antwerp, Belgium		5,663	2,395
Asuncion, Venezuela		7	20 78
Antwerp, Belgium Asuncion, Venezuela Auckland, New Zealand Aux Cayes, Haiti Azua, West Indies	. 4	394	78 15
Agna West Indies	_	_	269
Babia, Brazil		93	-
Barbados, W. I.		1,111	815
Beirut, Syria		163 125	125
Berbice, Br Guiana	: =	1.40	84
Berbice, Br. Guiana Bergen, Norway Bissao, Portuguese Guiana		740	675
Bissao, Portuguese Gulana		5	18
Bombay, Indla		1,050	142 675
Bone, Algeria	. 100	4,481	1,095
Braila, Roumania	. —	75	100
Reemen. Hermany		1,024	499
Bremerhaven, Germany Bridgetown, West Indies		50	15 24
Briggetown, West Indies		135	75
Bristol, England Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep	. 223		1,347
Bucharest, Roumania Caibarien, Cuba		80	-
Caibarien, Cuba	. –	11 84	9
Calcutta India		4	
Campeche, Mexico		34	*****
Cape Town, Cape Colony		1,759	1,875
Callao, Peru Calcutta, India Campeche, Mexico Cape Town, Cape Colony Cardenas, Cuba Carapano, Veneguein		11	_
Unvenne, French Colony		476	345
Ceara, Brazil Ceiba, Honduras Christiania, Norway		-	6
Ceiba, Honduras	-	113 2,835	525
Christiania, Norway	_	175	75
Christiansand, Norway Clenfuegos, Cuba		101	244
Cindad Rollvar Venezuela		200	55
Conskyr Africa	. 32	938	977
Constantinople, Turkey		6,859	125
Colon, Panama Conakry, Africa Constantinople, Turkey Copenhagen, Denmark Cerlato, Nicaragua Cork, Ireland Cristobal Panama		931	275
Cerinto, Nicaragua	-	91 200	197
Cristohal Panama		118	9
Curação, Leeward Islands		24	100
Cristobal, Panama Curacao, Leeward Islands Dakar, W. Africa	–	20	
		1,275	2,133
Dedeagatch, Turkey Delagoa Bay, East Africa Demerara, British Guiana Dominica, West Indies Drontheim, Norway	-	119	62
Demerara, British Guiana	15	1,840	1,500
Dominica, West Indies			24
Drontheim, Norway		125 800	
Dublin, Ireland Dundee, Scotland		100	
		_	37
Unnkirk Krance		1,810	
Fiume, Austria		321	
Fiume, Austria	-	55	
Promontio Australia		23	_
Galatz, Roumania Genoa, Italy Georgetown, British Gulana		3,061	
Generatown British Guiana		11,752 252	12,250
Gibara, Cuba		20	5
Gibara, Cuba Gibraltar, Spain Glasgow, Scotland		256	
Glasgow, Scotland		12,643	3,478
Gonaives, Haiti		299	1,200
Granada, Spain		_	- 37
Granada, Spain	21	. 73	17

Guadeloupe, West Indies		3,548	2,755	Rosario, Argentine Republic	-	382	119
Guantanamo, Cuba	-	20	-	Rotterdam, Holland	150	37.052	23,192
Guayaquil, Ecuador	-	-	14	St. Croix, West Indies	-	5	65
Hamburg, Germany	-	9.284	2,410	St. Johns, N. F	_	125	33
Havana, Cuba	-	817	4,895	St. Kitts, West Indies		159	
Havre, France	-	26,502	15,590	St. Lucia, West Indies	_		121
Helsingfors, Finland		40	10,000	St. Mantine West Indies	_	194	-
	_		125	St. Martins, West Indies St. Thomas, West Indies	-	191	-
Hull, England	-	175	120	St. Thomas, West Indies	-	- 7	-
Inagua, West Indies	-	18		Salonica, Turkey	-	1,003	-
Jahmaica, West Indies	68	78	-	Salonica, Turkey	-	10	31
Kalmar, Sweden	-	55	-	Sanchez, San Domingo	-	485	213
Kingston, West Indies	9	6,340	1,944	San Domingo City, San Dom	-	2,031	2,181
Koenigsberg, Germany	_	100	600	San Jose, Costa Rica	-	3	-,201
Kustendji. Roumania	_	935	1,400	Santiago, Cuba		221	1,463
Lagos, Portugal	_	10	-11-00	Santos, Brazil		1,580	
La Cuaira Vonoguela	27	443	166	Savanillo, Colombia		1,000	3,059
La Libertad, Salvador		440	89	Sakandi West Africa	_		
LA Libertad, Salvador	-	1.000		Sekondi, West Africa Shanghai, China Smyrna, Turkey	_	20	10
Leghorn, Italy	_	1,673	3,443	Snangnai, China,	_	-	14
Leith, Scotland	-	125		Smyrna, Turkey	-	240	-
Liverpool, England	-	6,768	1,824	Southampton, England	_	1.460	924
London, England	50	9,718	5,562	Stavanger, Norway	_	440	170
Macelo, Brazil	_	-	434	Stettin Germany	nine.	2.674	6,004
Macoris, San Domingo		639	1,011	Stockholm, Sweden	-	299	80
Madras, India	_	5		Sydney, Australia		129	16
Malmo Sweden	-	360	240	Talcahuna, Chili		120	202
Malmo, Sweden	100	2.587	2,329	Tampico, Mexico	_	_	202
Marta, Island of	100	1,738	3,350	Tanatan Managan	_	_	
Manchester, England	_	29	0,000	Tangier, Morocco	_		100
Manzanillo, Cuba Maracaibo, Venezuela	_		#1	Tonsberg, Norway	_	225	-
Maracaibo, Venezuela	6	28	51	Trebizond, Armenia	-	357	-
Maranham, Brazil	-	6		Trieste, Austria	-	6,845	2,206
Marseilles, France	1,725	135,259	452,252	Trinidad, Island of	_	531	230
Martinique, West Indies	-	1,831	11,428	Tunis, Algeria	_	-	350
Massawa, Arabia	19	170	57	Valetta, Maltese Island	-	453	125
Matanzas, West Indies	-	5	583	Valparaiso, Chile	-	696	4.014
Melbourne, Australia	_	532	76	Venice, Italy	_	13,006	16,002
Mercine Sicily	-	47	_	Vera Cruz, Mexico	_	315	
Messina, Sicily				Victoria, Brazil	-		113
Mexico, Mexico	_	8	•		-	10	-
Mollendo, Peru			49	Wellington, New Zealand	-	53	168
Montego Bay, West Indies		6	13	Yokohama, Japan	_	103	48
Montevideo, Uruguay	76	3,572	4,111	-			
Nantes, France	-	100		Totals	3,230	386,078	224,703
Naples, Italy	-	560	549				
Newcastle, England	_	250	40				
Nuevitas, Cuba	-	25	56	From New O	rlann		
Oran, Algeria	sinonis	2,009	1.318	From New O	11can	B.	
Oruro, Brazil	_		42	Autwerp, Belgium	100	7,241	11.611
Panama, Panama	_	105	66	Belfast, Ireland	-	3,375	415
	_	77	14	Bluefields, Nicaragua	_	0,010	200
Para, Brazil		40	4.4	Bordeaux, France			775
Parameribo, Dutch Guiana		40	1.983	Bremen, Germany		1,990	5,865
Pernambuco, Brazil		_		Bristol, England	_	1,000	
Phillippeville, Algeria	_		131	Christiania Names	_	0 707	525
Piraeus, Grecce	-	20		Christiania, Norway	-	3,765	600
Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies	_	-	40	Colon, Panama	_	. 5	513
Port Antonio, Jamaica	5	88	69	Copenhagen, Denmark	-	9,350	4,425
Port au Prince. West Indies	-	67	23	Dublin. Ireland	_	280	570
Port Barrios C A	-	4	-	Dunkirk, France	_	10000	350
Porto Cabello, Venezuela	-	28	12	Genoa. Italy	-	3,735	752
Port de Paix, Haiti	_	6	_	Glasgow, Scotland	-	1.630	2,300
		55	-	Hamburg, Germany	-	30,026	18,957
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	38	250	163	Havana, Cuba	100	3,613	2,334
Port Limon, Costa Rica	00	200		Havana, Cuon	100		
Port Maria, Jamaica Port Natal. Cape Colony	_	000	18	Havre, France	Original .	3,932	12,471
Port Natal. Cape Colony	_	863	89	Hull, England		40 850	135
Port of Spain, West Indies	-	ones.	13	Liverpol, England	-	18,573	15,229
Port Said, Egypt	-	132	105	London, England	500	13,030	14,425
Progreso, Mexico	_	273	12	Manchester, England	-	1,530	1,024
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	-	2,106	218	Marseilles, France	******	18,360	21,200
Ravenna, Italy	-	1,800	_	Newcastle, England	_	200	-
	_	-1-50	7	Port Barrios, Central America	_		131
Riga, Russia	_	76	-	Rotterdam, Holland		81,240	99,276
Rio Grande do Sul, Brezil	441	6,772	5,846	Swansea, Wales	0,010	C1,440	50
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	441	0,112	0,010	Swansen, water	_	_	00
2019							

HE SCIENTIFIC DISC HULLER

Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24°, capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30°, capacity 60 tons in 24 hours. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

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CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL INFORMATION ON REQUEST Established THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio

Tampico, Mexico	-	818	_	
Trieste, Austria	-	450	50	
Tripoli, Africa	_	1,733	200	
Vera Crus, Mexico	250	1,643	493	
-	4.000	000.014	015 045	
Totals	4,860	206,614	215,045	
From Galver	ton.			
Antwerp, Belgium	_	750	100	
Antwerp, Belgium Bremen, Germany	-	-	400	
Clenfuegos, Cuba Glasgow, Scotland Hamburg, Germany Havana, Cuba Liverpool, England	400	000	100 800	
Hamburg, Germany	_	1,000	8,116	
Havana, Cuba	_	-	436	
Liverpool, England	-	1,020	1,000	
London, England	_	1,100	900	
Reval. Russia	-	-	400	
Rotterdam, Holland	-	15,786	49,912	
Tampico, Mexico	-	6,627	9.983	
Vera Cruz, Mexico				
Totals	-	26,943	71,747	
From Baltin	поте			
1 1		300	719	
Antwerp, Belgium	_	300	110	
Bremerhaven, Germany	_	100	green .	
Bremerhaven, Germany Copenhagen, Denmark	_	100	150	
Glasgow, Scotland	_	275 575	3,140	
Havre, France	_	1,780	600	
Havre, France	-	706	600	
Rotterdam, Holland Stockholm, Sweden		3,630	5,093	
Stockholm, Sweden				
Totals	-	7,110	10,704	
From Philade	Iphia	L		
		-	75	
Christiania, Norway Copenhagen, Denmark	-	200	475	
Hamburg, Germany Liverpool England	-	730	612	
Liverpool England	_	51		
Totals	_	1,081	1,162	
From Savan	nah.			
	_	27	27	
Antworp Relginm	-		53	
Barcelona, Spain Bergen, Norway Bremen, Germany	-	-	120	
Bergen, Norway	-	268 108	9,405	
		2,321	1,297	
Christiansand, Norway Copenhagen, Denmark Drontheim, Norway	_	104	53	
Copenhagen, Denmark	-	266	-	
Drontheim, Norway	_	106 735	323	
Gothenburg, Sweden	-	1,271	4,892	
Genoa, Italy	_	3,960	5,147	
Havre, France	-	9,310	2,892	
Liverpool. England	-	525	_	
	_	323	109	
Rotterdam, Holland	_	36,345	49,518	
Stavanger, Norway	-	253	54	
	commo	107	54	
Stockholm, Sweden Tonsberg, Norway	-	163	55	
Tonsberg, Norway Trieste, Austria Venice, Italy	_	450 874	106 423	
venice, italy				
Totals	-	57,075	74,921	
From Newport	Nev	VS.		
Hamburg, Germany	-	*****	300	
Liverpool, England	-	100	3,090	
London, England	-	25	56	
Rotterdam, Holland		137	200	
Totals	-	262	3,646	
From All Other	Por	ts.		
Consta	586	15,722	16,440	
Glasgow, Scotland	000	20,100	300	
Hamburg, Germany	-	-	200	
Totals	- 556	15,722	16,940	
		10,100	20,020	
Recapitulat				
	3,230	386,078	224,703	
	4,860	206,614 26,943	215,045 71,747 10,704	
From Baltimore	_	7,110	10,704	
From Philadelphia	-	1,081	1,162	
From Savannah	4000	57,075 262	74,921 3,646	
From Newport News From all other ports	586	15,722	16,940	
_				
Totals	676	700,885	618,868	
	2,010	100,300	010,000	

CONVENTIONS.

Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Atlantic Beach, Fla., June 8 and 9.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Texas, June 30, July 1 and 2. Write Secretary Robert Gibson, Dallas, Tex., for information

COTTON SEED PRODUCTS IN GERMANY

Special Agent A. G. Perkins, of the Bureau of Manufactures, in the following report

reau of Manufactures, in the following report from Berlin, shows that while that part of interior Germany is not a direct purchaser of the products of cotton seed, the market needs to be observed more closely. He says: As a market for cotton-seed products Berlin does not seem to offer very much encourage-ment for large orders. Cotton-seed oil and meal are both handled here, but the large margarine factories are nearer the coast and in Holland, and the soan works are in smaller margarine factories are nearer the coast and in Holland, and the soap works are in smaller towns, where labor is cheap. Only a small quantity of oil comes to this city, and that is bought from the dealers and agents in Hamburg and from English manufacturers. At present the price is too high to compete with other oils, such as palm oil and linseed oil, both of which are manufactured in Germany.

For salad and table purposes cotton-seed oil has not been introduced in this market, though other vegetable oils are to be had at nearly every grocery, competing very successfully with the pure olive oil, and at prices which seem to offer a very good opening for the cotton-seed product. California olive oil is to be had here at 2½ marks (\$1.07) per quart. This oil is imported from the United States. in bottles, two dozen bottles to the case, and while the demand is not large, it is growing and bids fair to spread to the smaller towns within a short time.

The dealers in feedstuffs here tell the writer that while there is a considerable quantity of cotton-seed meal handled by Berlin houses, it is mostly in car lots (10 to 15 tons each), and all bought through agents at Hamburg, Bremen, or other ports. They do not seem anxious to deal directly with American shippers, as they would have to place larger or-ders and too far ahead of their immediate ders and too far ahead of their immediate requirements. At present they are paying 155 marks (\$36.89) per ton f. o. b. cars Hamburg for prime meal 55 per cent. p. and f., and 160 marks (\$38.08) per ton for bolted meal, 55 per cent. p. and f.

Criticism by German Trade Journal.

Cotton-seed meal has many friends in this section of Germany, but it seems to the writer that it would have more if the manuwriter that it would have more if the manufacturers would keep an eye not only on what is being done with their products, but what is being written about them. In a recent issue of Der Saaten-, Dünger-& Futtermarkt an article appears under the following heading in large type: "Vorsicht beim Ankaufe von Baumwollsaatmehl!" (Be careful in geweitsten seet weel!) kaufe von Baumwollsaatmehl!" (Be careful in purchasing cotton-seed meal!). I will quote from this article only the essential points to show the advisability of American manufacturers advertising their goods:

"On page 87 of the Landwirtschaft-Wochenschrift für Pommern we find an article under the above heading which originally appeared in the Kasseler Raiffeisenboten under the same heading, stating that cotton-seed meal, when bolted, is one of the cheapest armeal, when bolted, is one of the cheapest articles for feeding purposes, and until a few years ago the factories and large dealers guaranteed the protein and fat contents to be from 58 to 60 per cent., but this was reduced to 56 per cent. and this season to 55 per cent., and, no doubt, will again be reduced the coming season to 54 per cent.

"There has been cotton-seed meal on the market with no guaranteed percentage of protein and fat, the value being reduced by strong mixtures of "hairs" and "shells of tree nuts," and we urge the feeders to be very careful in buying cotton-seed meal and have all their purchases tested at the test sta-

all their purchases tested at the test sta-

Defense of Cotton-Seed Meal.

This article is criticised in Der Saaten-Dünger- & Futtermarkt, of Berlin, in the folg manner:

"We agree with the writer of the article that there is meal on the market with no guaranty of contents given, and that great care must be taken in buying it, and we would certainly advise feeders not to buy meal mixed with "hairs" and "shells of tree nuts." What the writer means by "tree nuts" What the writer means by "tree nuts" we certainly do not know, but certainly tree-nut shells do not belong in cotton-seed meal, nor the hairs which the writer seems to have found. Therefore we must suppose that cotton-seed meal was not meant, but Bodens-fegsel. Until it is proved that such stuff is sold to the consumers as cotton-seed meal by the manufacturers, importers, and large dealers, we must consider such warnings as en-tirely baseless and unnecessary.

"Cotton-seed meal is a product of the oil manufacturer, who must naturally get as large a quantity of oil as possible, and by continual improvement of their machinery the American oil mills have been able to reduce the quantity of oil left in the meal to 8 and 9 per cent., as against 10 and 11 per cent. in former years, and this is one of the reasons for the reduction in fat contents. The protein content, which used to be 48 and The protein content, which used to be 48 and 50 per cent. in former years, has probably (Concluded on next page.)

GEORGIA CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association occurs Monday and Tuesday, next, June 8 and 9, at Atlantic Beach, Fla. An elaborate programme has been prepared, including addresses on "The Relation of Cotton Seed to the Economic Development of the South," by Dr. A. M. Soule, president of the Georgia State College of Agriculture; "The True Feeding Value of Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls," by B. H. Rawls of the Department of Agriculture; "Transportation and Exchange," by A. P. Coles, Atlanta; "Relative Methods Employed in Handling Cotton and Cotton Seed," by J. L. Benton, Monticello; "Cottonseed Meal and Hulls as Horse Feed," J. H. Fulford, Dawson, Ga., and a technical address on determining oil in cotton seed products by Prof. Charles Herty of the University of North

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed products from the United States for the month of April and for the ten months since July 1 last are shown by recently completed government statistics to have been as follows, with comparisons with exports of the previous year: For the month:

4,671,483	April, 1907. 3,368,100 1,464,345
01,001,202	1,101,010
ıl,	
58,610,507	94,505,275
\$737,671	\$1,151,329
	\$1,894,282

For the ten months ending with April:

10 mor 1907	.8.	10 months,
Cottonseed oil, gals 35,937	,663	35,765,467
Value815,050	,513	\$14,071,850
Cottonseed oilcake and meal.		
lbs	.143	1,133,457,260
Value\$10,448	,593	\$14,557,097

LOUISVILLE CONVENTION

The **OLIVER** COTTON

IS SUCCESS

For Particulars Address STERNE & SON CO. Postal Tel. Bldg. CHICAGO

HIDES AND SKINS

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES .- Prices on cattle are PACKER HIDES.—Prices on cattle are higher to-day, and on this account some in-crease is looked for in the receipts next week. With the cattle receipts as they are at present the packers are not disposed to offer their hides and tanners, realizing that offer their hides and tanners, realizing that the present is no time to operate, are not inclined to boost the market any further, and are hoping for more cattle to loosen up the situation. None of the packers are offering any May hides at present, as they expect that they will be able to get another ½c. advance on these and probably more on some grades, and that this will afford them an opportunity to work off what they have left of their older hides. May and June native steers are nominally quoted at 13c., but probably none could be secured to-day at native steers are nominally quoted at 13c., but probably none could be secured to-day at that figure and with sales of New York kosher June natives at 13c. packers here would want 13½c. at least. Texas steers are nominally quoted on the basis of last sales at 14½c. for heavy, 13c. for lights and 11½c. for extremes, but some packers to-day would not sell except at 15c, for heavy Texas. It is believed that at least 12½c. could be secured at present for late salting butt brands and Colorados, but the market is nominal, with last sales at 12c. Branded cows are strong, and it is reported that a sale of these has been made at the advanced price these has been made at the advanced price of 10c. for May salting, but details concerning the transaction have not as yet come to light. Native cows are strong. One sale of 2,000 May light native cows has been made at 10c. Tanners who are compelled to made at 10c. Tanners who are compelled to use packer cow hides may have to pay good prices for short-haired stock, as there is already talk of 10¼@10½c. for June light and heavy cows. No business has been done in

heavy cows. No business has been done in native or branded bulls.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market on late receipt hides which run well for short hair is firm, but the situation is still easy on long-haired late winter and early spring hides, as there is little or no demand for these. There is less stock held at country points, however, than was the case last year. Prime lots of all late receipt buffs are not obtainable under 7%c, and 6%c, and there is rrime lots of all late receipt oulfs are not obtainable under 734c, and 634c., and there is some talk of 8c. and 7c. being asked for these, but old lots of buffs would not bring over 7½c. and 6½c. at present. Heavy cows are held at 734@8c., but with no sales reported of account. Extremes of late receipt are wanted, and these are quoted around 8@ 84.c., but older lots are nominal at 74.2@ 84c., but older lots are nominal at 1½@
74c. Heavy steers are firm at 9@9½c. for good late receipt lots and some straight runs of larger butcher steers are firmly held at 10c. Heavy bulls are steady at 7@7¼c. selected, with only light offerings now and no further sales reported.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with Retsof usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO. CRANTON, PA.

CALFSKINS.—The sales previously noted of packer skins at 14c. and best Chicago cities at 13½c. has given the market a somewhat firmer tone. Other dealers are holding choice Chicago cities at 13½c. and ordinary cities are not offered under 13½c., while outside cities rule at 13@13½c. Countries are mostly selling at 12½c. Kips are firm at 8c.

SHEEPSKINS .- A sale has been made of 5,000 packer shearlings, including late take-off, at 37½c. and extra short shearlings re-jected from this and previous sales only brought 25c. Packer spring lambs are being held at around 45c., but the price is nominal in the absence of sales to establish the market. Country pelts are dull at 60@90c. and shearlings 15@25c.

DRY HIDES.—Further sales of common rurcher sales of common varieties have been made on the basis of the last ½c. advance, including several thousand Central Americans at 17½c. and 1,400 Ecuadors on the basis of 16¾c. for common varieties. The sale of 1,200 Orinocos is confirmed at 18½c. It is now confirmed that the entire cargo of 2,000 Nuevitas, etc., sold here at 9c. duty paid, and none of these was exported to Europe.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market is exceedingly strong with an advance of lc. on sales of native steers over last transactions. One packer has sold all of his June natives, estimated about 2,500, at 13c., and another packer reports selling part of his June natives at the same figure. One of the packers here is refusing to offer any hides at all at present. Some sales have been made of spready native steers. One local packer has cleaned out between 1,500 and 2,000, January 1 to June 1, spreadies, and another packer CITY PACKER HIDES.-The market is to June 1, spreadies, and another packer also cleaned out all his up to June 1, amounting to about a car. The price secured has not as yet been learned. Some Brighton spready cows have been sold out of recent purchases of these, and the price secured for the spreadies was 8½c. for all No. 1 hides dating back to October salting.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS .-The market on hides continues to show a firmer tone with offerings of best Ohio late receipt buffs at 8½c. Car lots of New York State cows of late receipt are firmly held at State cows or late receipt are firmly near at 7½c. flat. Calfskins are strong but with no further sales reported and prices unchanged as last quoted. A lot of Southern hides is reported sold here from a point in the north of the South at 6¾c. flat.

EUROPEAN MARKET.—Reports Hamburg are that dealers there are much firmer in their views on dry Russian calfskins, and are not willing to sell these at as low prices as some offerings were made at a while ago. English city calfskins are being held higher with London trimmed skins now held at \$1.20 for 5@7's and \$1.50 for 7@9's

HORSEHIDES.—The market is rather easy, owing to low bids and weakness in both fronts and butts. Best bids on butts both fronts and butts. Best bids on butts are \$1.40, and some buyers won't pay this figure. Last sales of outside city fronts were at \$2.35, but dealers doubt if they could secure this now. Most buyers are not willing to bid over \$3.35@3.45 for countries and \$3.55@3.65 for outside city whole hides, but most dealers ask above these prices.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS
Will do well to send their collections of
Hides, Calfakins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc.,
to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays
spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays
full market value. He also furnishes money
with which to buy, and keeps his customers
thoroughly posted at all times as to market
changes and market prospects. Write him
for full particulars and his free bulletins.

Boston.

Hides are firmer with late receipt Ohio hides are firmer with late receipt Ohio buffs quoted strong at 8c. and best lots held at 8½c. Bids of 7½c. are refused. Southern hides are selling at a range of prices from 6@7c., according to sections and quality of different lots.

COTTONSEED MEAL IN GERMANY.

(Concluded from page 32.)

been reduced because of the wearing out of the soil, a thing for which no one can be held responsible, unless it be the American farmer. responsible, unless it be the American farmer, but certainly not the manufacturer, importer, or dealer. Since 1902 the improved methods of manufacture and the wearing out of the soil have been noticed. Therefore the trade

had to change its selling conditions.

"There are oil meals on the market at lower prices containing as low as 30 and 34 per cent. prices containing as low as 30 and 34 per cent. of protein and fat, but these are made in Germany from Egyptian and other seeds. If a feeder thinks it profitable to use such low-grade meal with guaranteed protein and fat contents of only 30 to 34 per cent. at a price of about 120 marks per 1,000 kilos (\$28.56 per 2,204.6 pounds), then one would suppose that the writer of the article in the Kassaler Raiffoigenty ten instead of warning Kasseler Raiffeisemboten, instead of warning the feeders against the business usages and practices of the manufacturers and dealers, would have mentioned that the feeding value per unit of this lower grade of meal was dearer than that with 55 per cent. of pro-tein and fat. Agricultural interests would be served much better with such statements as this, than warnings against dealers who really only sell to consumers what they want to buy.

It will be seen that the "warning" ha

appeared in three agricultural papers, only one of which has seen fit to defend the American product.

Experiments by German Agricultural Society.

The German Agricultural Society.

The German Agricultural Society of Berlin (Die Deutsche Landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft) is the largest of its kind in Germany. The work of the society is very interesting, and includes every branch of agriculture and stock raising, the object being, as its name implies, the solution of the many new problems in practical agriculture and the turning to good account, for the benefit of the farmer, the results obtained by scientific research and modern means of communication. This somodern means of communication. This so-ciety was formed in 1883-84 with a membership of 250, and has rapidly grown, until now it numbers over 16,000 members from all over the Empire, including 658 foreign members, and by careful management has accumulated a capital of over 2,500,000 marks (over \$595, 000), part of which is invested in a handsome office building in this city.

some office building in this city.

One of the important departments of the society deals with breeding and feeding of live stock, and is in charge of experts who are constantly experimenting and studying these problems for the benefit of the members. The annual purchases of feed stuffs alone have reached the total of approximately 200,000 tons. A weekly pamphlet is published and sent to every member, containing the results of conferences, inquiries, experiments, and all matters of news and interest obtained by the society and from other reliable publications. The essential contents of this pamphlet are also widely circulated by reprints in trade journals and newspapers.

In this connection I suggest that the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association furnish the society with literature on their prod-

nish the society with literature on their prod-ucts, especially the results of feeding experiments. Reports from some experimental sta-tions in the United States have been used in the society's publications. Cotton-seed in the society's publications. Cotton-seed meal is in very good repute with this society, but on account of the high prices prevailing the past two seasons they are looking for a cheaper article to bring as good results.

Chicago Section

The best relief for corn troubles-see a corn doctor.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at around \$2,200 net to the buyer.

Kingston, N. Y., is 250 years old. When Chicago is 250 there will not be another town worth mentioning.

It doesn't follow that because you are not an official forecaster you cannot forecast. Ask Jim O'Leary.

If Hetty Green is really in search of health and beauty, she ought to come out and try the Gage Park mud baths.

After looking over the bewhiskered doctors in convention here there is some doubt as to the pride of the invincible Col. J. Ham Lewis.

A. G. Leonard, vice-president and general manager of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, has returned from a trip to

The Huron Packing Company, Port Huron, Mich., will hereafter be known as The Canadian Packing Company, Limited, Port Huron, Mich.

The Japs claim that our pure food laws on imports are unjust and mismanaged, and threaten retaliation. It is up to some one to take notice.

It will require more agility to dodge polities in Chicago during the next three weeks than it has to dodge autos, pay-as-you-enters and doctors in the past.

Sister Carrie Nation is on the main deck once more, this time at Pittsburg. Some day Carrie will run into the right man, and it will be Carrie in the hold, with the hatches closed tight.

W. P. ANDERSON & CO.

Commission Merchants GRAINS and PROVISIONS

W. P. Anderson, Prevident. W. L. Gregson, Vice-President W. S. Booth, Secretary.

Ground Floor, 12 Sherman St. CHICAGO. ILL.

S. J. WELLS Commission Buyer of Live Hogs

189 Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards CHICAGO

Refer to Live Stock Exchange National Bank.

W. J. GIBSON & CO., 240 La Saile Street . . . CHICAGO. TALLOW, GREASE, STEARINE, COTTON SEED OIL.

od. Tankage, Bones. Hoofs, Horns, Crack-lings, Clue Stock and all Packing House Products Our Prices are Up to Date

The American Medical Association held its annual convention during the week. Several thousands Does and families attended, to the extent of causing a hotel congestion, which the M.D.'s couldn't relieve-only aggravated it. Undertakers are to follow, naturally.

Thos. Barlum & Sons, packers, Detroit, Mich., recently launched on the lakes one of the largest freight vessels afloat thereon, and one of the best equipped in every way. This concern does a big wholesale and retail business, as well as being exporters of English

Jim Patten, the well-known and popular Board of Trade grain operator, has donated \$150,000 to the Northwestern University for the construction of a gymnasium. The students are now including James in their prayers-that is, those who pray. The rest holler "What's the matter with James A. Pat? Rah! Rah! Rah! Patten!"

John C. Hately, the well-known packer, will resign the receivership of Zion City, which he has held for over two years, and in that time has put the affairs of the city on a good business footing, out of the chaos existing at the death of Alexander Dowie, the founder. Financial circles are loud in their praise of Mr. Hately's achievement.

Some tender-hearted people who visited Packingtown were shocked to see the way a hog kicked after his throat was cut, and wanted the packers to promise to give the poor beast plenty of time to work off this reflex muscular action before sousing him in the scalding tank. Apropos of this question of giving the hog plenty of time, a man who heard the confab said he was reminded of the mountaineer he met driving a herd of razor-backs in the West Virginia mountains.

"Where are you going with those hogs?" he asked.

"Out to pasture 'em," replied the mountaineer.

"What for?"

"To fatten 'em."

"Isn't it pretty slow work to try to fatten them on grass? Why not try corn? it saves a lot of time."

"Yaas, I s'pose so," drawled the hog man, "but-what's time to a hawg?"

Unless all signs fail, prices for grass cattle this season will rule relatively good as com-

pared with recent years. There is promise of wide outlet for such offerings, owing to the shortage of corn-fed cattle and the insistent call for the lower-priced beef. Taking the cattle-producing country as a whole, the supply will likely fall under last year. Pastures in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other eastern states are not carrying near the usual quota of cattle partly because of the high cost of the bovines during the regular stocking-up season and partly because so many cattle were marketed last winter that under normal conditions would have been roughed through. An increase from the Southwest may be expected. but a decrease from the Northwest is quite likely. South Texas is marketing a big number, and after these are out of the way Kansas and Oklahoma will keep Fort Worth, Kansas City, South St. Joseph and East St. Louis liberally supplied for many weeks. The crop of grassers from the Northwest will likely be around 25 per cent, under that of last year, while, as stated above, a marked shortage of grass cattle from the farms is quite apparent.-Live Stock Report.

GARBAGE UTILIZATION.

(Concluded from page 17.)

The absence of excessive amounts of grease, as compared with other tankages, is a decided advantage of such mixtures from more points of view than one, as has been shown, while the presence of large percentages of fibrous substance on the other hand exercises a beneficial influence upon the mechanics. ical condition of the soil.

Other Products From This Source.

In conclusion, and with regard to the prod-In conclusion, and with regard to the products manufactured at these works, it is not to be assumed that they are limited to grease and tankage only, as the writer has but recently concluded a series of demonstrations to the effect that alcohol and oils may well be added to the list of products derived from garbage, and in commercially paying quantities. In the wake of the changed revenue measures with regard to denatured alcohol, this product will possibly rank near grease as this product will possibly rank near grease as a profit producer in garbage utilization, although further experiments must necessarily determine the details of operation in connection therewith.

Further progress with regard to increased productiveness lies in the direction of the manufacture of commercial or complete ferti-lizers, available directly for the field, instead of the manufacture of a fertilizer ingredient, as heretofore. Better prices and much saving in freight and handling can thus be effected, while at the same time the full analysis value of the material is realized.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The comparisons of garbage a other tankage and products thereof made in the article are solely the views of the author, and testatements made herein reflect his opinions, not the of the editor.

Government Inspection

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Building St. Louis A CEMENT FINISH CONDUCIVE TO SANITARY CONDITIONS MAY BE EASILY APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE SURFACE OF CORKBOARD INSULATION

WHICH COMBINES
HIGHEST EFFICIENCY WITH SLOW COMBUST
IBILITY, COMPACTNESS AND SOLIDITY, WITH
QUALITIES THAT RENDER IT NON-ABSORBENT
AND HENCE NOT SUBJECT TO ROT OR MOLD.
A RIM STROMIC ORK CO

ARMSTRUNG COKK CO INSULATION DEPARTMENT, PITTS BURGH, PA.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

8			

Cattle.	Calves.	Hogn.	Sheep.
Monday, May 2515,798	740	69,756	19,736
Tuesday, May 26 1,782	4,258	9.559	12.011
Wednesday, May 2711,290	2.512	22,681	15,091
Thursday, May 28 2,747	1,923	13,938	11,833
Friday, May 29 1,303	416	16,400	6,056
Saturday, May 30 108	4	13,998	250
Total last week 33,028	9,853	146,332	64,977
Previous week43,265	10,488	98,650	65,922
Cor. week 190749,327		126,573	66,095
Cor. week 190650,220	10.200	156,816	77.961

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, May 25 6,000	63	10.481	4.290
Tuesday, May 261,674	951	2,452	1.906
Wednesday, May 27 5,668	161	4,120	1.474
Thursday, May 28 2,054	57	3,237	1.338
Friday, May 29 1,461	89	5,430	3,121
Saturday, May 30 78	****	3,150	
Total last week 17,034	1.321	28,879	12.126
Previous week22,398	172	28,425	15,555
Cor. week 190723,253	52R	21,232	7.925
Cor. week 190622,237	64	24,862	11,508

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK. Cattle. Calves. Hogs. Sheep.

Year	ago		1,	329	,1	17	T		20	6	,3	78		3	Ü	29	16	,2	26	7	1	.00		
Con	nbine	d r	ecei	pts		of	1	bo	gi	ß.		t		۱ë	Y	ee	k	p	o	in	ts:			
Week	end	ing	Ma	3	30)			0 0													52	3,00	ox
Week	pre	riou	8 .			0	0 0		0.0	0					0 0		0			00		490	5,0	ä
Year																						51		
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Total	to d	late																			12	.97	5.0	0
Same	peri	od.	196	97																	10	.72	3,0	Ö
Rec	celpts		t i	alx		P	di	nt			(Cl	iis	28	s	0,		1	K	8.11	-		Cit	y

	Louis, St. Jo			
		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week May	30, 1908	89,700	403,800	126,600
Week ago		122,100	386,600	161,600
Year ago		130,400	385,000	129,900
Two years	ago	129,900	449,600	136,700
May, 1908		504,500	1,790,000	572,700
May. 1907		617,916	1.777,795	571.876
Total, year	to date	2,949,537	9,574.619	3,204,681
Same perio	d, 1907	8,423,000	8,139,700	3,715,800

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week	ending	May	30:

Week ending May	30:	
		30,400
		20,500
S. & S		14,100
Morris & Co		8,000
Anglo-American		6,700
Boyd-Lunham		7,300
Hammond & Co		7,000
Western Packing Co.		6,800
		4,600
Roberts & Oake		4.000
Other packers		7,300
Total	*	117,300
Week ago		76,900
Year ago		109,400
Two years ago		133,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week May 30, 1908.	86.40	85.41	\$4.40	\$6.00
Previous week	6.35	5.54	4.60	6.40
Year ago	5.80	6.18	6.00	7.60
Two years ago	5.15	6.46	5.60	6.35
Three years ago	5.35	5.44	4.50	5.90

OH L LAND	
Good to prime steers	6.70@7.3
Fair to good steers	5.60@ 5.93
Inferior to plain steers	4.70@5.00
Plain to fancy yearlings	5.50@6.90
Plain to fancy cows	4.50@5.73
	5.75@6.2
Plain to fancy feeders	5.00@ 5.40
Common to good stockers	4.60@4.9
Good cutting and beef cows	2.00@3.2
Canners	1.75@ 2.2
Bulls, good to choice	3.00@5.2
Bologna bulls	4.00@4.6
Heavy calves	2.50@4.0
Calves, good to choice	5.50@ 6.3

HOGB.
Heavy packers, 280 lbs. and up\$5.35@5.529
Mixed butchers 5.45@5.70
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows,
280 to 300 lbs 5.50@5.70
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up., 5.55@5.60
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 150
to 200 lbs 5.55@5.65
Bough sows and coarse stags, 300 to
450 lbs
Throw-outs, all weights 1.75@4.5
Pigs. 110 lbs and under 3.80@4.55
Pigs. 110 to 120 lbs. 4 60615 20

DESEMBL.	
Good to prime wool wethers	
Fair to good wool wethers	
Fair to fancy clipped ewes	. 4.00@4.8
Clipped wethers	
Fed lambs	6.25@6.70
Clipped Jambs	5.25@6.0
Cull lambs	4.75@5.0
Bucks and stage	
Yearlings	
Clipped yearlings	4.50@5.2
Bronding awas	BEAGER

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908. Holiday-No market.

Close.
\$13.721/ ₄ 13.971/ ₄
8.55 \$8.75
7.421/4 7.65 7.721/4
13.70 13.97½
8.521/ ₆ 8.721/ ₆

BIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loo July 7.40 7.45 September ... 7.62½ 7.70 October WEDNESDAY TOWN 9 1000

WEDNESDAY,	JUNE 8	, 1908.	
PORK—(Per bbl.)— July 13.65 September 14.00	13.75 14.021/ ₂	13.65 14.00	13.75 14.021/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— July 8.50 September 8.70	8.57% 8.75	8.50 8.671/4	8.573 <u>6</u> 8.75
R1BS—(Boxed, 25c. more July 7.42½ September 7.65 October	than loss 7.47% 7.70	7.47½ 7.65	7.47½ 7.70 ‡7.80
THURSDAY,	JUNE 4,	1908.	

PORK-(Per bbl.)-			
July 13.72	13.72	13.67	\$13.67
September 14.02	14.02	13.92	13.92
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
July 8.57	8.60	8.55	18.55
September 8.75	8.77	8.T2	8.70
October 8.80			*****
RIBS-(Boxed, 25c. more	than loc	(sec)	
July 17.47	7.47	7.45	7.45
September 7.70	7.72	7.67	17.70

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1908.

PORK-(Per bbl.)-			
July 13.67 September 13.95	13.72 14.00	13.65 13.92	13.65 13.92
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— July 8.52 September 8.72	8.55 8.75	8.52 8.70	8.52 8.70
B1B8—(Boxed, 25c. more July 7.45 September 7.67	7.47 7.72		7.45 7.67

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

ave., 9.
Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. p.

SEE PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast	@22
Native Sirioin Steaks18	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks22	@28
Native Pot Roasts10	
Rib Rousts from light cattle124	@16
Beef Stew	0 8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	@12%
Corned Rumps, Native	@12%
Corned Ribs	@ 8
Corned Flanks	
Round Steaks	@15
Round Roasts	@15
Shoulder Steaks :	@14
Shoulder Roasts11	@14
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	@10
Rolled Roast	@15

Fore	Quarter	18, 8	pring	Lamb.		\$2.00@2.50
Hind	Quarte	rs .				@ .20
Fore	Quarte	87				@ .15
Legs.	fancy					@ .20
Stew						@ .12%
						@ .16
Chops	. Ribs	and	Loin			@ .25
Chope	, Frenc	ched		*****	******	15 each

Mutton.

Pork Chops Pork Shoulders Pork Tenders Pork Butts Spare Bibs	@20
Pork Loins Pork Chops Pork Shoulders Pork Tenders Pork Butts Spare Ribs	
Pork Chops Pork Shoulders Pork Tenders Pork Butta Spare Bibs	
Pork Shoulders Pork Tenders Pork Butts Spare Ribs	@11
Pork Tenders	@124
Pork Butts	@10
Spare Ribs	@25
	@123
Blades	00 9
	O T
Hocks	0 0
Pigs' Heads	0 6
Leaf Lard	@11
Veal.	

Hind Quarters 14 Fore Quarters 10 Legs 18 Breasts 8 Shoulders 10

min wild both our			-
	Butchers'	Offal.	
Suet		8	0 4
Tallow		2	@ 3
Mixed Bone and	Tallow		@ 2
Calfskins, 8 to 1			@11
Calfskins, under	8 lbs. (desc	ons) 45	@50

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry

Chicken	8-		4	B	D	r	1	n	e					 											25@50	
Turkeys	ī											,													@14	
Fowls																						ě.			@12	
Rooster	á																	*							Q T	
Ducks																			٠						111/200	
Geese,	p	H	H		-	đ	0	B	81	B		,								w					\$ 4.00@6.00	

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys	ı	4		 			. ,	 														· a	16
Chickens	8					9					P					0	0	0		. 1	111	40	
Ducks																					9	a	914
																					8	-	9
Roosters																						0	7

Choice						0																0	0				- 1	8	a	8	11/
Good	 						 ,				,					۰		0		0					۰		-	6	a	7	13/
Medium																		۰			0						. 1	5	a	8	534
Coarse,																													a		
Coarse,																													ä	4	
							-	I	h	n	ė	5	ı	H	đ		1	B	le	81	e	f.									

Ribs, No. 1		@15
Ribs, No. 2	********	6121/2
Ribe, No. 3		@ 9
Leins, No. 1		@17
Loins, No. 2		@15
Loins, No. 3		@111/
Rounds, No. 1		@10
Rounds, No. 2	****************	@ 9
Rounds, No. 3		@ 8
	1	0 0
	1	8 @
	1	
		@ 614
		63 6
Plates, No. 3		@ 5%
	Dutter	

				_	•	-	~	-	_	-	-											
Creamery Prints			×					×			×			ż					ĸ		×	@ 25
Creamery Extras																						@22
Creamery, Firsts																						@20
Creamery, Seconds																						@18
Dairies, Extra	٥		0		0	0	0	۰					۰	0	P	0	a					@20
Dairies, Firsts																						@19
Renovated, Extra							0			0	0			0	0		0	0	0	0		@21
					_																	

			Eggs.	
Extras	*****		**********	@174
Prime	Firsts			@164
Firsts	*****			
Prouk	00000	fma		14 (0141)

CHICAGO MA	AKRE	PRICES		SAUSAGE CASINGS. P. O. B. CHICAGO.
WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS	Frankfurters		0 0	Rounds, per set
Carcasa Beef.	Blood, Laver	and Headcheese		Middles, per set
od native steers	10% White Toug	ue	@10	Hog casings, as packed
tive Steers, medium	91/2 Minced Saus	age	@10	Hog casings, free of salt
ifers, good	10 Prepared Sa	usage	@10 @10	Hog middles, per set
nd Quarters, choice	13 Compressed	Luncheon Sausage	@10	Hog bungs, export
re Quarters, Choice	9 Special Com	pressed Ham	@10	Hog bungs, prime
Beef Cuts.	Berliner Sau	sage	@10 @1314	
-,	Orford Sam	age	@13	Imported wide sheep casings
	Polish Saus	ige	@ 81/4	Imported medium sheep casings @70
neless Chucks	7 Smoked San	age	@ 81/4	Beef weasands
edium. Plates	6 Farm Sausa	te	@121/4	Beef bladders, small, per doz
eer Plates	6½ Pork Sausag	e, bulk or link	@ 9	Hog stomacha, per piece
		e, short link	@ 914	FERTILIZERS.
w Loins Medium	13½ Boneless Pi	rs' Feet	@ 81/4	Dried blood, per unit
eer Loins, Heavy	16 Hama Role	gna	@ 814	Hoof meal, per unit
ef Tenderloins, No. 1	21	Summer Sausage.		Concent. taukage, 15% per unit
rip Loins	101/2			Ground tankage, 12%
rloin Butts		er. H. C., Medium Dry	@1814	Ground tankage, 10% per unit @2.00 and 10c
olla	814 German Sala 12 Holsteiner	***************************************	@13	Ground tankage, 10% per unit @2.00 and 10c Ground tankage, 9 and 20% @1.95 and 10c
mp Butts 814@	10 Mettwurst,	New	@-	Ground tankage, 6 and 35%
immings		ml, New	@141/4	Ground steam bone, per ton
		ervelat	@20%	Unground tankage, per ton less than ground @50
w Ribs, Common, Light	9		920/3	HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.
eer Ribs, Light @	13	Sausage in Oil,		
eer Ribs, Heavy @		sage, 1-50		Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average\$250 Hoofs, black, per ton
	121/2 Smoked Sat 101/2 Rologne 1	isage, 2-20	4.00	Hoofs, striped, per ton
inging Tenderioins	5 Bologna, 2-	-50 20	8.50	Hoofs, white, per ton
ánk Steak11 @	12 Frankfurt,	1-50	4.50	Round ship bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton 53
	3% Frankfurt,	1-502-20	4.00	Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. tom 6 Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. tom T
Beef Offal,	171			Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton 10
vers 5½@	0	NEGAR PICKLED GOODS.		Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton 2
agues	4 Pickled Pig	s' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75	LARDS.
reethreads @	18 Pickled H.	n Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels C. Tripe, in 200-lb barrels	7.75	Prime steam, cash
Tall, per lb	6 Pickled Ox	Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50	Prime steam, loose
resh Tripe, plain	21/4 Pickled Pig	s' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00	Compound
ains	514 Lamb Tong	ue, Short Cut, barrels	32.00	STEARINES.
dneys, each	5 CORNE	D, BOILED AND ROAST E	BEEF.	Prime oleo
Veal.		•	Per dos.	Oleo No. 2
	1 lb., 2 do	s. to case	\$1.45	Oleo No. 2
ght Carcass		r 2 doz. to case	2.50 8 95	Tallow 634@
od Carcass	10 6 lbs., 1 d	oz. to case	8.00	Grease 5 @
	12½ 14 lbs., ½	dor. to case	18.50	OILS,
od Racks	8 816	EXTRACT OF BEEF.		Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces63 @
	5. 0.72	DATABOL OF DEEL.	Per dos.	Extra No. 1 lard oil
Veal Offal.	1-os. jars,	1 dos, in box	\$3.25	No. 1 lard oil
	E 0/0 0.00 fave	1 doe In how		No. 2 lard oil
lucks	145 4-os. jars,	I don in box	6.50	Oleo oil, extra
IUCES				
	8-os, jars, 16-os, jars,	4 dos. in box	22.00	Oleo stock 9 @
eads, each	8-os, jars, 16-os. jars, 2, 5 and 1	% dos. in box. % dos. in box. 0-lb. tins\$1.00 pe	22.00 er lb. net	Oleo stock 9 @
Lambs.		1 dos. in box		Oleo stock 9 @ Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls
Lambs.	BAI	RRELED BEEF AND POR	K.	Oleo stock 9 0 Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls. 55 Acidless tallow oil, bbls. 54 Corn oil, loose 4½.00
Lambs. cadium Caul 600 Caul 6000 Lau 6000 Lau 6000 Caul	BAI 111 Extra Plat	RRELED BEEF AND POR	K. .25@14.50	Oleo stock 9 Westeroor of the pure bbls 55 Cardiless tallow of the bbls 54 Corn oil, loose 442 TALLOWS.
Lambs. edium Caul 6 60d Caul 6 6	BAI 111 1111/2 Extra Plat 1111/2 Plate Beef	RRELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	K. .25@14.50 .50@14.00	Oleo stock 9
Lambs. cidium Caul 6 coul Caul 6 count Dressed Lambs 6 ddiles Caul 6 D. Lamb Saddles 6	110 BA1 1111/2 Extra Plat 1111/2 Plate Beef 113 Prime Mes 113 Extra Mes	RRELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	.25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50	Oleo stock 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
eads, each Lambs. edium Caul	110 BA1 1111/2 Extra Plat 1111/2 Plate Beef 113 Prime Mes 113 Extra Mes 110 BA1 111/2 Plate Beef 111/2 Prime Mes 110 BA1 111/2 Plate Beef 111/2 Prime Mes 110 BA1	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	.25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.00 .50@24.00	Oleo stock 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lambs Selium Caul	110 111	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.00 .50@24.00 @14.00	Oleo stock 9 a
Lambs	110 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	.25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.00 .50@24.00	Oleo stock 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lambs. Edium Caul God Ca	10	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.00 .50@24.00 @14.00 @14.50 @17.00	Oleo stock 9 a 1
eads, each Lambs, edium Caul	### BAI Extra Plate ### Plate Beef ### Plate Beef ### Bai ### Bai	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25.014.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.00 .50@24.00 @14.50 @17.00	Oleo stock 9 a 1
eads, each Lambs. edium Caul food Caul f	All Extra Plat 1111 Extra Plat 11116 Plate Beed 1213 Prime Mes 123 Extra Mes 1410 Beef Ham 1410 Beef Ham 152 Parily Ba 153 Prime 154 Prime Mes 155 Prime Mes	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.00 .50@24.00 @14.00 @14.50 @17.00	Oleo stock 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
eads, each Lambs. edium Caul food Caul f	111 152 Extra Plate 111 152 Plate Beef Prime Mess 49 Extra Mess Beef Hamm Rump But Mess Pork Clear Fat Family Bas Bean Pork 10 9 152 Primity Bas Bean Pork 10 9 152 Primity Bas Bean Pork 10 9 152 Primity Bas Bean Pork 10 152 Primity Bas	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25@14.50 .55@14.00 @13.50 @13.00 .50@24.00 @14.00 @14.50 @17.50 @17.50	Oleo stock 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ads, each Lambs. dium Caul od Caul del Dressed Lambs didies Caul D. Lamb Saddles ul Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks S. Lamb Fries, per pair mb Fries, per pair mb Kidneya, each mb Kidneya, each delium Sheep sod Sheep edium Sheep edium Sheep sod Sheep edium Saddles sod Saddles	### BAI ####################################	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	EK. .25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.00 .50@24.00 @14.50 @17.00 @17.50 @13.00	Oleo stock 9 a 1
Lambs. edium Caul food Caul fo	### BAI Extra Plat	RRELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25@14.50 .55@14.00 @13.50 @13.00 .50@24.00 @14.50 @17.00 @17.50 @17.00 @18.00	Oleo stock 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Adams	### BAI Extra Plat	RRELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25@14.50 .55@14.00 @13.50 @13.00 .50@24.00 @14.50 @17.00 @17.50 @17.00 @18.00	Oleo stock 9 3 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
ads, each Lambs. dium Caul	### A Plate	RRELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25 @ 14.50 .50 @ 14.00 @ 13.50 @ 13.00 @ 14.00 @ 14.50 @ 17.00 @ 17.50 @ 18.00	Oleo stock 9 a 1
ads, each Lambs. ddum Caul	### A Plate Ball 19	RRELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25 @ 14.50 .50 @ 14.00 .813.50 .813.50 .813.50 .813.00 .814.00 .817.00 .817.50 .817.50 .818.60	Oleo stock 9 3 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
ads, each Lambs. dium Caul old Caul ol	### BAI ####################################	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25 @ 14.50 .50 @ 14.00 .813.50 .813.50 .813.50 .813.00 .814.00 .817.00 .817.50 .817.50 .818.60	Oleo stock 9 a Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls 55 Addless tallow oil, bbls 54 Corn oil, loose 4½ TALLOWS Edible 6½ Prime city 5½ Choice country 5½ Packers' No. 1 5½ Packers' No. 2 4½ Renderers' No. 2 4½ White, choice 5½ White, "A" 5½ White, "A" 5½ White, "A" 5½ Grease 4½ Grease 62 Grease 64 Grease
dium Caul diod Caul diod Caul diod Caul diod Caul diod Caul diles Caul D. Lamb Saddles di Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks Saddles din Fries, per pair mb Fries, per pair mb Fries, per pair dib Tongues, each mb Kidneys, each mb Kidneys, each dium Sheep sod Sheep dium Saddles dium Racks dium Saddles dium Racks dium Racks dium Racks dium Racks dium Saddles dium Racks	### BAI ####################################	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25 @ 14.50 .50 @ 14.00 .813.50 .813.50 .813.50 .813.00 .814.00 .817.00 .817.50 .817.50 .818.60	Oleo stock 9 3 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
dium Caul diod Caul diod Caul diod Caul diod Caul diod Caul diles Caul D. Lamb Saddles di Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks Saddles din Fries, per pair mb Fries, per pair mb Fries, per pair dib Tongues, each mb Kidneys, each mb Kidneys, each dium Sheep sod Sheep dium Saddles dium Racks dium Saddles dium Racks dium Racks dium Racks dium Racks dium Saddles dium Racks	### A Plate Bear Pork	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	2. 25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.50 @13.50 @14.00 @14.50 @17.50 @17.50 @13.00	Oleo stock 9 3 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
dium Caul dium Caul diod Caul diod Caul diod Caul diod Caul dies Caul diles C	### BAI ####################################	RRELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	2. 25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.50 @13.50 @14.00 @14.50 @17.50 @17.50 @13.00	Oleo stock 9 3 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
dium Caul od Caul o	### A Plate Beef Planm	RELED BEEF AND POR beef, 200-lb. bbls	2. 25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.50 @13.50 @14.00 @14.50 @17.50 @17.50 @13.00	Oleo stock 9 a
ads, each Lambs. dium Caul old Caul ol	### BAI ####################################	RRELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	2. 25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.50 @13.50 @14.00 @14.50 @17.50 @17.50 @13.00	Oleo stock 9 3 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
sads, each Lambs. dium Caul food Caul John Caul food Caul John Ca	### BAI ####################################	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25. 25. 214.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.50 @14.00 @14.00 @17.50 @17.50 @13.00	Oleo stock 9 a
dium Caul od Caul dol Caul od	### A Plate Ball 11	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25. 214.50 .25@14.50 .55@14.00 .213.50 .213.50 .214.00 .214.50 .217.50 .217.50 .217.50 .217.50 .218.00 .218.00 .219.40	Oleo stock 9
sads, each Lambs. sdium Caul od Caul	### BAI ####################################	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25. 214.50 .25@14.50 .55@14.00 .213.50 .213.50 .214.00 .214.50 .217.50 .217.50 .217.50 .217.50 .218.00 .218.00 .219.40	Oleo stock 9 3 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
dium Caul od C	### A Plate Ball 11	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	EK. .25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.50 @13.50 @14.00 @14.00 @14.50 @17.50 @13.00 .217.50 @13.00 .217.50 .217	Oleo stock 9
dium Caul od Caul dol Caul od	### BAI ### Plate Beef ### Plate Beef ### Plate Beef ### Beef Ham ### BAI ### BAI ### BEEF HAM ### BEEF HAM ### BAI ### BEEF HAM ### BAI ### BEEF HAM ### BEEF HAM ### BAI ### BEEF HAM ### BAI ### BEEF HAM #### BAI #### BEEF #### BEEF #### BAI #### BEEF #### BEEF ##### BAI ####################################	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	2. 25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.50 @13.50 @14.00 @14.00 @17.50 @17.50 @13.00	Oleo stock 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ads, each Lambs. dium Caul del Caul and Dressed Lambs diles Caul D. Lamb Saddies U. Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks Mutton and Fries, per pair mb Fries, per pair mb Fries, per pair mb Fries, per pair dium Sheep and Saddles dium Sheep and Saddles dium Racks dium Racks dium Racks dium Racks dium Racks delium	### BAL ####################################	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	2. 25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.50 @14.00 @14.00 @14.00 @17.50 @17.50 @13.00 @15.50 @	Oleo stock 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
dium Caul od Caul dol Caul od	### BAL ####################################	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	2. 25@14.50 .50@14.00 @13.50 @13.50 @14.00 @14.00 @14.00 @17.50 @17.50 @13.00 @15.50 @	Oleo stock 9
dium Caul od Caul o	### A	RRELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	25. 214.50 .50 214.00 .50 213.50 .50 224.00 .213.50 .214.00 .214.00 .217.00 .2	Oleo stock 9
sads, each Lambs. sdium Caul sod Caul and Dressed Lambs ddles Caul D. Lamb Saddles du Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks Saddles D. Lamb Racks Mutton Saddles S	### A Plate	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	EX. 25014.50	Oleo stock 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
eads, each Lambs. edium Caul fool Caul Jund Dressed Lambs deltes Caul Jund Dressed Lambs deltes Caul Jund Bressed Lambs deltes Caul Jund Bressed Lambs Jund Bressed July Lamb Racks July Lam	### A Plate	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	EX. 25@14.50	Oleo stock 9
eads, each Lambs. edium Caui food Cau food C	### A	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	EX. 25@14.50	Oleo stock 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
dium Caul dol Caul and Dressed Lambs. dium Caul dol Caul and Dressed Lambs. delles Caul D. Lamb Saddles dui Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks Somb Trongues, each mb Fries, per pair mb Kidneys, each mb Kidneys, each dum Sheep sod Sadels edium Sheep sod Sadels dum Racks sod Racks utton Logs utton Stew utton Logs fresh Pork, Etc. ressed Hogs sork Loins sare Ribs duts socks ressed Hogs sork Loins sare Ribs duts socks ressed Hogs sork Loins sare Ribs duts socks freet stard enderions spare Ribs duts socks striumnings alis socuts tags' Freet tags' Heads lade Bones heek Meat log Plucks eek Bones kinned Shoulders	### A	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	EX. 25614.50 .50614.00 .50614.00 .13.50 .50624.00 .614.50 .617.00 .617.50 .617.50 .617.50 .618.00 210% .69% .68% .68% .68% .68% .68% .68% .68% .68	Oleo stock 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
edium Caul food Caul sound Dressed Lambs. ddiles Caul D. Lamb Saddles uit Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks To Lamb Racks To Lamb Racks Mutton. edium Sheep food	### A Plate	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	2. 25@14.50 .25@14.00 .2013.50 .213.00 .2013.00 .214.00 .217.00 .217.5	Oleo stock 9
dum Caul dol Caul and Dressed Lambs. duling Caul dol Caul and Dressed Lambs. dulies Caul D. Lamb Saddles dui Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks B. Lamb Racks Mutton. duling Saddles dum Sheep sod Sheep dum Sheep sod Sheep dum Saddles ded Saddles dum Sadd	### A	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	EX. 25614.50 .50614.00 .50614.00 .513.50 .50624.00 .614.50 .614.50 .617.50 .617.50 .617.50 .618.50 .618.60 .61	Oleo stock
cads, each Lambs. cdum Caul col C	### A	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	E	Oleo stock
cads, each Lambs. dium Caui foil Caul foil Caub fo	### A Plate	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	E. 25614.50 .50614.00 .50614.00 .613.50 .614.00 .614.00 .617.5	Oleo stock
eads, each Lambs. edium Caul sod Caul sod Caul D. Lamb Saddles UL Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks B. Lamb Racks Mutton. edium Sheep sod Sheep edium Sheep sod Sheep edium Sheep sod Saddles edium Racks souton Legs utton Legs utton Legs utton Legs utton Lons Fresh Pork, Etc. ressed Hogs ork Loine eaf Lard enderloins parter trummings atis locks riumings atis locks ressed Hogs ork Loine eaf Lard enderloins parter trummings atis locks fresh Pork, Etc. ressed Hogs ork Loine eaf Lard enderloins parter trummings atis locks fresh Pork legs Feet trummings atis locks fresh enderloins parter trummings atis locks fresh Pork, Etc. ressed Hogs ork Loine eaf Lard enderloins parter fresh enderloins f	### A	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb. bbls	2. 25@14.50 .50@14.00 .50@14.00 .50@24.00 .613.50 .614.50 .614.50 .617.50 .617.50 .617.50 .617.50 .618.4 .612.4 .6	Oleo stock
cads, each Lambs. cdium Caul sod Caul sod Caul cound Pressed Lambs dddies Caul D. Lamb Saddles uu Lamb Racks amb Fries, per pair amb Tongues, each amb Kidneys, each amb Kidneys, each dedium Sheep sod Saddles cod Saddles cod Saddles cedium Racks sod Racks utton Legs utton Legs utton Legs utton Longes, each heep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Fressed Hogs rork Loins agr Lard cenderloins pare Ribs latts locks riumings alis sourts legs' Feet "lags' Fee	### A	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	E	Oleo stock
cads, each Lambs. citium Caui col Caul col	### A	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	E	Oleo stock
eads, each Lambs. edium Caul sol Caul sol Caul sol Caul sol Caul sol Caul sol Caul D. Lamb Saddles D. Lamb Saddles D. Lamb Racks B. Lamb Racks B. Lamb Racks Mutton. edium Saddles sol Sheep sol	### A	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb, bbls	E	Oleo stock
cads, each Lambs. cdlum Caul soal Caul soal Caul soal Caul D. Lamb Saddles D. Lamb Saddles D. Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks Mutton. cedium Sheep soal Sh	### A	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	E	Oleo stock Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls
edium Caul sol Caul sol Caul sol Caul sol Caul sol Caul sol Caul D. Lamb Saddles UL Lamb Saddles UL Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks In	111 Extra Plat 111 Extra Mess Extra Mes	RELED BEEF AND POR e Beef, 200-lb. bbls	E	Oleo stock 9 4 Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls 56 Acidiless tallow oil, bbls 56 Corn oil, loose 4½ Corn oil, loose 4½ TALLOWS. Edible 6½ Prime city 55% Choice country 5% Packers' No. 1 5% Packers' No. 1 5% Packers' No. 1 5% Packers' No. 1 5% Renderers' No. 1 5% Rone 1 6% House 56% White, "A" 5% Rone 1 6% House 4% Rone 1 6% Rone 1
cads, each Lambs. cdlum Caul sod Caul sod Caul sod Caul D. Lamb Saddles D. Lamb Saddles D. Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks D. Lamb Racks Mutton. cellium Sheep sod Saddles sod Saddles cellium Sheep sod Saddles sod Saddles sod Saddles sod Saddles sod Saddles sork Loins cellium Sheep sork Loins cellium Sheep sork Loins cellium Sheep sork Saddles	### BAL #### BAL ####################################	RELED BEEF AND POR Beef, 200-lb, bbls	E. 25@14.50 25@14.00 213.50 213.50 214.00 213.00 214.00 217.00 217.00 217.00 217.00 217.00 217.00 217.00 217.00 217.00 217.00 210% 20 9% 20 8% 20 8% 20 7% 20 6% 21 2% 20 17 20 18 ½ 2	Oleo stock Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls

day

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 3. We are having a strong and active market on all grades of cattle this week and prices are 35c. to 50c, per cwt. higher than last Wednes day. Receipts to-day are 10,000, which did not nearly equal the demand. There was a strong inquiry from all sources, and the limited supply was bought early at prices 10c. to 25c. higher than on Monday. Prospects look favorable for a continued good market the bal-ance of this week, and we believe the trade will be able to handle quite liberal receipts of cattle on next Monday without any decline in prices. The prevailing high prices will no doubt start grass cattle to market and they doubt start grass cattle to market and they will soon be coming quite freely, and, we believe, will effect prices materially on the medium grades of corn-fed cattle. For this reason, would advise letting cattle come forward that are now fat and ready, taking advantage of the present good market. Butcher

Receipts of hogs to-day are 32,000. The market opened slow, 5c. to 10c. lower, later strengthened and closed strong, bulk of hogs selling at \$5.40@5.50, with tops at \$5.60. selling to-day 5c. to 10c. lower than one week ago.

stock active, 25c. per cwt. higher than Mon-

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been very heavy this week and the market is continually on the decline. It is very hard to say what the decline is, as it is almost impossible to sell some kinds, and others are selling anywhere from 25c. to 50c. lower. All sheep feeders seem to be very anxious to get out of the busi-ness and take their losses, and are marketing them just as fast as they can be sold at these ruinously low prices. Best clipped lambs are selling from \$5.00 to \$5.25, something extra a little higher. Wool lambs selling right around 6c. Good, fat sheep selling from \$4..0 @4.75; fairly good lambs at \$4.50@4.75. Not many spring lambs coming yet, and good ones selling from \$6.50 to \$7.00. There are still a great many sheep to market from the feed lots, and we will soon have plenty of spring lambs, therefore, we cannot see anything in the near future to warrant any higher prices, and would not be surprised to see them sell still lower.

4 OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.) Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, June 2.

Cattle receipts last week were the smallest of the year and although the market was very dull and unevenly lower the early part of the week, the decline was all regained before the close and there has been a further advance of 10@15c. this week on both beef steers and sow stuff. Choice beeves sold up to \$7.00 and choice yearlings \$6.80, choice heifers \$6.10 and the bulk of the desirable 1,100 to 1,400-pound beeves are selling at \$5.85@6.50 the bulk of the good cows and heifers at 5@5.25. The undertone to the market is 84.25@ 5.25. healthy and strong as far as anything desirable in the beef line is concerned. Good fed cattle are getting very scarce and it is fully six weeks to grass cattle. Business in stockers and feeders continues very light, but prices have firmed up considerably and all good grades find a ready sale. Prices range from grades find a ready sale. Prices range from \$3.25 to \$5.25 with the bulk of the trading at

Hog prices have firmed up sharply the past few days on light receipts and the prospect of still lighter suppl'es from now on. Receipts of hogs during last month were the heaviest on record for May, and dealers are looking for a decrease from now on. The demand from all covers for action of the past of the strength of mand from all sources is of satisfactory pro-portions and eastern shippers are getting a good share of the supply, although all the

local packers are free buyers. The range is narrow with choice heavy and butcher grades at the top and inferior lightweights and rough heavies at the bottom of the list. With 13,500 hogs here to-day the market was 5@10c. off. Tops brought \$5.45 as against \$5.25 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.25@5.35, as against \$5.12@5.17 a week

No important change has taken place in the sheep market and prices are just about in last week's notches. Both supply and demand are light and a little change is looked for until the western rangers begin to come some time in July. Quotations on lambs: Good to choice light wooled lambs, \$6.00@6.40; fair to good light wooled lambs, \$5,50@6.00; good to choice heavy wooled lambs, \$5.75@6.00; shorn lambs, heavy wooled tambs, \$5.75(20.00); shorn lambs, 75c. under wooled stock. Quotations on sheep: Good to choice yearlings, shorn, \$4.65(4.90); fair to good yearlings, shorn, \$4.25(4.65); good to choice wethers, shorn, \$4.40(4.60). good to choice weners, shorn, \$4.2504.40; good to choice ewes, shorn, \$4.2504.450; fair to good ewes, shorn, \$4.2504.50; fair to good ewes, shorn, \$3.5004.25; culls and bucks, shorn, \$2.5003.50; wooled sheep, 25040c. above shorn stock.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., June 1.

The marketing of cattle at all central points has continued light for the past three weeks, and while the demand for beef does not appear to have opened up liberally, this lighter marketing has finally caused a decided turn to strengthen in prices. Beef steers sold here to-day at prices unevenly fifteen to twentyfive cents higher than last last week, and in some instances of half-fat medium weights, 40c, would not more than cover the advance. The strength of the market has also been apparent in the butcher grades of cows and heifers, and everything in the she line, except shelly canners, is selling 10@15c. better than last last week. The trade in stockers and feeders has not as yet responded, but this is perhaps largely due to the absence of con-siderable numbers of cattle suitable for this trade, and possibly the prevailing wet weather has kept out some inquiries. Choice heavy has kept out some inquiries. Choice heavy beeves sold here to-day at \$7.10, and it is generally conceded that on a sort, a large proport on of the big bunch bringing the price, might have made \$7.25 or better. Good kind of medium to strong weight dressed beef and shipping steers sold readily at \$6.50@6.85, shipping steers sold readily at \$0.5000.00, with a good class of light weights at \$6.000 6.40. Short-fed grassy steers of medium weight are selling in a range of \$5.250.580, while common to fair light grassers can be quoted at \$4.600.5.25. The best cows and selling at \$4.75@5.35, and bulk of useful kinds \$4.00@4.75, while canners and cutters range down as low as \$2.00. Best veals are worth around \$5.50. There is hardly enough of the stocker and feeder trade to establish quotations. The market is in good condition to use more cattle of all kinds than are coming, and prices are being held fully in line with all other markets.

The marketing of hogs has continued fairly liberal for some time, but the opening day of June did not bring out the opening day of June did not bring out the big showing that has been predicted by the market prophets. This may, however, be due to a temporary cause, and it cannot be taken that receipts are to fall off largely. The fact remains, however, that on the opening day of this week the total at the five principal markets this week fell off nearly one-half from receipts on the same day the preceding week. This at once started the packers to bidding for bogs, and with a fairly normal Monday run at this point, the market ruled big 10c. higher, than on close or previwith sales not infrequent showing ic. advance. Hogs are seasonably a full 15c. good in quality, although carrying quite long light ends in mixed droves. The bulk to-day sold at \$5.37 1/2 @ 5.50, with tops making \$5.55.

The general movement of sheep and lambs to market is not large for the season of the year, although showing a natural tendency to increase. Fed stock is mostly out of the road and prices are rapidly being established on a grass basis. There is good demand here for fat muttons of all kinds, both sheep and lambs. Following are the quotations: Lambs, \$5.00 @6.50; yearlings and wethers, \$4.10@5.25; ewes, \$3.75@4.40.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, June 5, 1908. CATTLE.-Receipts this week, 28,600; last week, 21,900; same week last year, 45,800. The continued inability of the railroads to handle shipments promptly and the difficulties of moving cattle from pastures to railroad stations on account of the floods, have held down the receipts and in consequence prices are up 30 to 50c. Prime steers, \$7.00@7.40; bulk, \$6.40@7.10; grass natives, \$5.00@5.70; heifers, \$4.00@6.60; cows, \$3.00@5.75; bulls, \$3.50@5.25. Veals, 25@50c, lower; tops are now \$5.75. Quarantines in larger supply, 20@30c. higher; fed quarantine steers, \$6.15 @4.00; grassers, \$4.20@5.60; cows, \$2.75@ 4.25. Stockers and feeders, 25c. higher, at 4.25. Stock \$3.80@5.50.

HOGS.-Receipts this week, 91,600; last veek, 79,900; same week last year, 82,600. Buyers have been able to force reductions, but better demand developed during the last two days. Market stendy to-day, with heavy hogs, \$5.40@5.45; butchers and packers, \$5.20@5.40; lights, \$5.10@5.35; pigs, \$4.00@4.50. The market is 10c, lower than a week ago and 75c, below that of a year ago. The proportion

75c. below that of a year ago. The proportion of light bogs is extra neavy and is increasing. SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 30,400; last week, 29,600; same week last year, 32,500. Dullness was the prominent feature of the mutton market. Buyers claim it is extremely difficult to move meat and prices are 15@30c. lower for the week, with fewer Texans and Arizonas this week than formerly. Spring lambs, \$6.35; wooled lambs, \$5.90; clipped, \$6.50; yearlings, \$5.00; fed wethers, \$4.50; Texas, \$3.80@4.30; feeders, \$3.40@3.75. Hides are firm. Green salted, 5½@7c.; bulls, 5@6c.; horse hides, \$2.50@3.00; dry flint butcher, 11@13c.; dry salt, 10c.; glue, Sc.; sheep pelts, \$@10c.

.; sheep pelts, 8@10c. Packers' purchases this week were:

Amer. D. B. & P.	C	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour			25.827	4,303
Cudahy			14,575	2,471
Fowler				1,077
Morris		3,090	9,302	2,670
8. & 8		3,649	13,621	3,067
Swift		3.534	17,446	4.220

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY REC	EIPTS	TO	JUNE	1, 1908.	
Be	eves. C	ows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City 2	830,	-	4,541	17,074	14,775
Sixtieth street 2	.818	50	7,388	4,578	mak
Fortieth street		-	-	-	14,434
Lehigh Valley 2	,638	-	1,702	9,290	-
Weehawken	718	-	-	1,226	-
West Shore 2	.775	_	-	ereta	-
Scattering	-	72	203	128	5,220
Totals11			13,834	32,296	34,429
Totals last week 11	204	98 - 1	15 087	30.770	26 427

WEEKLY EXPORTS.		
Live cattle.		Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Armenian. 357	-	-
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minnehaha 368	-	1,000
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Philadelphia -	more	1.100
J. Shamberg & S., Ss. Armenian 370	1,224	-
J. Shamberg & S., S. Minnehaha 365		-
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Armeniau	-	1,400
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	-	1,600
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Arabic	-	1,200
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Philadelphia	07000	950
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestie	00000	1,100
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Arabic	-	1,100
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Thespis 248	_	
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	-	1,400
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Minnehaha —	-	1,000
Total exports	1,224	11,850
Total exports last week 745	105	11,600

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending May 30:

CATTLE.

Omaha	7.752
St. Joseph	5,340
Cudaby	356
Sloux City	
Wichita	990
South St. Paul	1.400
Indianapolis	2 532
New York and Jersey City	9.451
Fort Worth	6.430
Detroit	
Philadelphia	
	0,410
HOGS.	
Chicago	117 450
Kansas City	00 971
Omaha	51,094
St. Joseph	40 44*
Cudahy	10,000
Sioux City	10,000
Ottumwa	21,799
Coder Davide	
Cedar Rapids	14,224
	11,900
South St. Paul	14,900
Indianapolis	27,691
New York and Jersey City	34,429
Fort Worth	
Petroit	6,278
Philadelphia	2,726
GHEED	

SHEEP.

Chicago	4																				52.
Kansas City																		į.	Ī	Ī	20.
Omaha	. ,											 				 					10.
St. Joseph																					7.
udahy		*								×	* 1	 ×					 			į.	
Sioux City																 					
South S. Paul																				Ī	1
Indianapolis .			×	* 1			×						*								
New York and		Je	r	146	3	٠.	0	'n	13	r.				٠			 				31.
Fort Worth																	 				1.
Detroit								0													1.
Philadelphia							٠									 					7.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	13,000	1.000
Kansas City	100	6,300	24000
Omaha	800	9,100	100
St. Louis	500	4,000	100
St. Joseph	100	8,500	300
Ft. Worth	700	******	******
MONDAY, JUN	F 1	1908.	
	2,500	26,000	20,000
Kansas City	6,000	12,500	10,000
Omaha	2,500	4,500	8,500
St. Louis	3,400	5,400	5,000
St. Joseph	1.400	5,500	1.000
Sloux City	500	2,000	
Ft. Worth	1,400	*****	*****
TUESDAY, JUN	NE 2.	1908.	
Oh I	2.000	14,000	17,000
Chicago			7,000
Kansas City	7,000	20,000	3,200
Omaha	5,000	13,500	
St. Louis	3,100	1,300	3,900
St. Joseph	1,000	7,500	4,000
Sloux City	600	7,000	
Ft. Worth	2.200	100	*****
WEDNESDAY, J	UNE 3	, 1908.	
Chiengo	0.000	32,000	18,000
Kansas City	3.000	17,000	5,000
Omaha	3.200	13,500	5.500
	3.500	11,000	500
	1.500	11,000	500
Sionx Clty		9.000	111111
THURSDAY, JU	NE 4.	1908.	
Chicago	4,000	26,000	17,000
Kansus City	4,000	17,000	5,000
Omaha		12,000	6,500
FRIDAY, JUN	E 5, 1	908.	
Chicago	3.500	20,000	7.000
CHICAGO		15 000	9.000

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

Exports from-	Live eattle.	Live Qrs. o sheep, beef.
New York		1,224 11.85
Boston	2,747	- 4.05
Baltimore		
Philadelphia	635	mm m
Montreal		1000 m
Exports to-		
London	2.570	10.70
Liverpool	2 708	1.224 5.19
Glasgow		
Manchester		
	120	
Totals to all ports.	7.008	1.224 15.90
Totals to all ports las		105 14,24

GENERAL MARKETS HOG MARKETS, JUNE 5.

CHICAGO. - Receipts, 21,000; steady; \$5.05@5.571/2.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 8,500; steady; \$5.20 @\$5,35.

INDIANAPOLIS .- Receipts, 8,000: strong: \$5.35@5.55.

EAST BUFFALO. - Receipts, steady : \$5.00@5.80.

CLEVELAND.-Receipts, 3,000; 5c. lower; \$5.55.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 14,938.

KANSAS CITY. - Receipts, 14.000: steady; \$5.05@5.45.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.50@8.60; city steam, \$8.25 bid; refined Continent, tcs., \$9; do. South American, tcs., \$9.60, keg at \$10.85; compound, \$7.871/2@8.121/2.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 5.-Beef, extra India mess, 103s. 9d.: pork, prime mess, Western, 75s.: shoulders, 29s.; hams, short clear, 47s.; Cumberland cut, 41s.; do., short ribs, 41s.; long clear, 28@24 lbs., 41s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 40s.; backs, 39s. 6d.; bellies, 41s. 6d. Tallow, 26s. Turpentine, 33s. 6d. Rosin, common, 7s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, at 42s. 6d.; American refined, pails, 43s. 6d. Cheese, white Canadian, old, 61s. 6d.; colored Canadian, old, 61s. 6d.; do., lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 421/2 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. 3d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 23s. 101/2d. Linseed (London), La Plata, May and June, 41s. 6d. Calcutta, May and June, 45s. Linseed oil (London), 23s. Petroleum, refined (London), 6 9-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

New York, June 4.-Oleo business this week has been light. The arrivals of cattle at the Western markets this week are exceptionally small and cattle have made another advance in price, all of which reduce the killing of cattle and the production of oleo, but we are approaching the dairy season in Europe when fresh butter will be plentiful, so that, notwithstanding the small production of oleo, the market will go lower. There is more demand this week for neutral lard, of which the churners in Europe want to buy, same having used up the parcels they bought previously. Cot-ton oil continues in an exceptionally strong position and is likely to be dearer right along and to be exceptionally scarce at the end of the season.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 4, 1908.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali 90c, to \$1.00 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 51/4c. per lb.; tale, 1%c. to 1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silex, \$15.00 to \$20.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$10.00 to \$10.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, in drums \$1.30, and in bbls. \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½c, to 4½c, per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88-92 per cent., 5¾c, to 6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks 5%c., and in bbls. 6½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 70c. and yellow 70c. to 75c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½c. to 6½c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil from 6¼c. to 6½c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 7½c. to 7½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 48c. per gal.;

7½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 48c. per gal.; corn oil, 5¼c. to 5½c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6¼c. to 6%c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6½c. to 6%c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 6½c. to 6%c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 11c. to 11½c. per lb.; house grease, 4%c. to 5c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease 4%c. to 4%c. per lb.; brown grease, 4½c. to 4%c. per lb.; light bone grease, 5c. to 5½c. per lb. 51/4c. per lb.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Juna 1 .- The market for ammoniates the past month has been quiet. There is no immediate need for material in any section at the present time and buyers can only be interested at very attractive prices. So far Eastern buyers seem the only ones showing any interest in current offerings. On futures, sales of 9 and 20 per cent crushed tankage, 12 months contracts are reported on basis of \$2.421/2 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore and \$2.45 and 10 c. a. f. Charleston, S. C. At the close the market is dull, which is not unusual for this time of the year and all quotations are more or less nominal. Quotations are as follows:

Ground tankage 12 and 12, \$2.15 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage 11 and 15 July-Oct. incl., \$2.071/2 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; unground tankage 9 and 10, \$1.95 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage 8 and 10, Aug.-Sept., \$16.00 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage 5½ and 25 July-Aug., \$13,50 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.32½@2.35 per unit, f. o. b.

Chicago.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.,
for b. Baltimore; June-Dec., 1908, \$2.30 per
100 lbs., f. o. b. Baltimore; all, 1909, \$2.50
per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Baltimore.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Cables to-day quote
\$3.02½ per 100 lbs., c. i. f. Baltimore for
June to December, 1908, inclusive.

---FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions

The receipts of hogs at the packing points were somewhat increased for the day, but their trading prices were well maintained. The products markets were slow and about steady, as to prices, although the corn markets opened lower.

Cottonseed Oil

The market opened steady and quiet in New York. Early "call" prices, for prime yellow, 461/2@471/2c.; July 473/4@48c.; August, 481/4@49c.; September, 483/4@491/4c.; October, 44% @451/4c.; November, 391/2@ 401/2c. Immediately after the "call" an easier market; sales 100 bbls. September, 49c.; 700 bbls, July, 47%c.; further offers to sell, July, at 47%c.

Oleo Stearine

Has declined to 10%c. in New York, at which price 100,000 pounds were sold. The western markets are now hardly better than 10%c., as a trading basis.

Tallow

Strong at the 1/3c. advanced prices for the week. For New York City hhds, 516c, would be further paid. Sales of 250 tierces city, special, for export, at 6c. New York City edible is firmer, 6%c. bid and 6%c. asked.

Retail Section

RENDERING PLANTS BARRED OUT.

A notice has been issued to the butchers of Pekin, Ill., that after June 1 it will be forbidden to maintain within the city limits any establishment for the steaming and rendering of tallow offal or other substances. The order has been on the ordinance books for some time, but has not been enforced until now. The authorities state that it is only fair that the butchers be notified that the ordinance will hereafter be enforced; hence the preliminary notice.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE UNION?

A rumor is circulating through Wilmington, Del., that the retail and wholesale butchers are contemplating forming an organization. A prominent member of the Retail Butchers' Association is quoted as saying: "The Retail Butchers' Association was in my mind at its foundation only a stepping stone to something better, and I for one favor a combined association between wholesalers and retailers, and I really believe such an organization would be a very strong one, and a meeting may be called at any time to effect such a consolidation."

UNION ABATTOIR IN GEORGIA.

As announced in The National Provisioner last week, the butchers of Augusta, Ga., have decided to build an abattoir where all of the local slaughtering shall be done under the proper inspection service. It is now announced that a canvass has been made of the butchers in the city and that the necessary funds are forthcoming; \$5,000 has already been subscribed by different individuals and firms, all of them butchers, and it is planned to have every butcher in the city an active stockholder in the abattoir. Several sites have been looked into and the selection will probably be made very shortly and the actual work of construction begun.

SEVERAL SUNDAY CLOSING FIGHTS.

The master butchers of Evansville, Ind., who were strongly in favor of Sunday closing, have been unsuccessful in their campaign and have announced that hereafter no attempt will be made to enforce Sunday closing. Some of the dealers would not close, and as a result the master butchers felt that they were losing trade, so they gave up the fight. No sooner had the announcement of their giving up been published than the Butchers' and Meat Cutters' Union announced that they would continue the fight and prosecute any dealer who kept open or attempted to make deliveries on Sunday. They claim that they will test the law and find out whether the shops cannot be made to close up by due process in the courts.

The fight which has been on in Cincinnati, Ohio, for some time between the Butchers' and Meat Dealers' Protective Association and the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' League, bids fair to keep up for some time to come. The Protective Association have tried to enforce Sunday closing and have

prosecuted a number of cases against members of the League who have persisted in keeping open on Sunday. A peace conference was held last week between the rival bodies, but it is reported that no agreement could be reached. Nearly fifty cases are pending before the court and the Protective Association has signified its willingness to drop the cases if the League will assist in defraying part of the cost of the legal proceedings that have already taken place. This the League has refused to do, and the fight is being continued. The Sunday closers now state that they will not cease their prosecutions until every new shop in Cincinnati is closed tight on Sundays.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have been extremely active during the past few weeks and have not only consolidated with the Retail Merchants' Association for the good of the whole city, but have started an active campaign against Sunday selling. It has been announced from the butchers' headquarters that not only will there be no Sunday selling, but there will be no Sunday deliveries. They state that aside from the moral side of the question there is justice in the action, because of the fact that the average meat market is kept open from 5 o'clock in the morning to 6 p. m., a long working day, and that at least one day in the week should be allowed in the business for other pursuits. If necessary to effect their purpose the old "blue laws" will be resorted to.

LECTURES ON THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

The absence of any systematic instruction in connection with the meat industry has often been remarked and, when it is borne in mind that the use of meat as food is universal, this is all the more to be wondered at. There is scarcely any trade which does not see that its members have opportunities for studying the technical details of their business, and such an industry as butter-making, which like the meat industry is only a development of agriculture, occupies the principal place in the syllabuses of our agricultural colleges.

There is every reason why the meat industry in all its multifarious branches should take as high a place and should form the subject of continuous and systematic study, and there seems to be a general desire on the part of those most interested, the meat traders themselves, that such opportunities should exist.

Agricultural colleges in the United States have very generally taken up the study of carcass meats, but as an aid to livestock growers rather than to the meat trade. There have also been sporadic and half-hearted attempts by retail butchers' organizations to teach the art of meat cutting. There has not, however, so far been any organized attempt in Great Britain to carry out such work, and it is therefore interesting to know that a scheme has just been arranged whereby education in connection with the meat

trade will, for the first time in the United Kingdom, be placed upon an academic basis. This scheme owes its inception to Professor Robert Wallace of Edinburgh University and Principal of the East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Edinburgh.

It is at the latter place that it is proposed to inaugurate the scheme by the establishing of a lectureship on the meat factory. This has now been practically arranged, and the lecturer appointed is Mr. Loudon M. Douglas, whose writings in connection with the meat industry are well known.

The series of lectures arranged will take place during next winter, and will embrace references to the history of the meat trade and its modern developments, together with detailed accounts of the various departments of the industry: the construction of abattoirs; the laws affecting the handling of meat; the diseases of animals used in the meat trade; pickling, preserving and otherwise utilizing meat, with an account of the chemistry and bacteriology of the subject. Cold storage in theory and practice will also form the subject of many references. On the whole, the course proposed will aim at giving a thorough account of the industry, so as to form the introduction to the higher study of the subject in future sessions.

As this is the first attempt of the kind which has been made, many will view it with great interest, and more especially those who may contemplate the organization of a similar scheme in their own localities. Any further information may be obtained from Mr. Loudon M. Douglas, East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Edinburgh, who will also be glad to hear from those in sympathy with the scheme, wherever they may be. The lectureship is supported financially by the Edinburgh Master Butchers' Association, whose president, Mr. Thomas G. Fisher, together with his colleagues, Mr. John Gray, V. P., and Mr. Brydon-Hogg, D. C., have, with many other members of the trade, taken a keen interest in the matter throughout. The Board of Education will also contribute their share of the expense, as will also the East of Scotland Agricultural College, Edinburgh.

CLEANING UP SMALL SHOPS.

The crusade against the unsanitary shops of the "shoe-string" variety at Chicago is being pressed with energy and three more offenders have been hauled up and fined the maximum of \$100. The judge presiding on the cases enlivened the proceedings by stopping the recital of an inspector who was telling of the conditions found, saying that further testimony would spoil his appetite. The number of butchers being prosecuted is as nothing compared to the milk dealers, seventy-five of whom are being sued by the city for maintaining unsanitary milk storing places. Those butchers who are being prosecuted are of the type who sell groceries and other merchandise along with meats. It is the intention of the authorities to keep right on cleaning up these shops,

gainst Facts Argument

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which cannot be proven to your entire satisfaction. The accuracy and efficiency of our scales are proven, not only by successful users, but by

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T. J. May.

CHICAGO

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Allen & Penquite have purchased the Queen City Meat Market at Beloit, Kas., from John Franz.

Andrew McClusky has purchased the interest of S. P. Murty in the meat market of Murty & Crowder at Osage City, Kas.
Nordstrom Bros. have purchased the meat business of Chas. Schoonhoven, at Randolph,

F. S. Lichtenwalter has sold out his meat business to J. H. Vandervoort at Enid, Okla. R. F. Rodell, of Kansas City, has purchased the Stedman meat market at Tulsa, Okla.

Charles Elder, of Larned, Kas., has engaged in the meat business at Hanston, Kas.

F. A. Keeler, of Geneva, Neb., will engage in the meat business in Denver, Colo.

Stephens & Harter have engaged in the meat business at Stockham, Neb.

Carden & Stone have engaged in the meat business at Harrington, Wash. The meat market of P. N. Lemon at Grass Valley, Ore., has been damaged by fire.

A. Hone has purchased the meat market of C. H. Koch at Fairfield, Wash.

McPhee & Pierce have purchased the meat market of Moses Amell at Coeur d'Aleae, Ida.

F. Simerton has purchased the meat market of L. Erlwine at Bonner's Ferry, Ida.

Adam H. Arend, of the meat firm of Arend & Jeklin, Spokane, Wash., has left for a trip to Europe.

Revier & Kiekenapp have engaged in the

meat business at Spirit Lake, Ida.

Dickenson & Korup have purchased the
meat market of Luke & Son at Weiser, Ida.

Jos. Felts has formed a partnership with
his brother John and will engage in the grocery and meat business at Hot Springs,

The death is reported of Abraham Yondorf, a meat dealer at 642 Central avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. Egan, a veteran butcher of Brooklyn, N. Y., died last week. The meat market of G. L. Perham at Lowell, A 88 has been gutted by fire.

Colby & Engen have opened a new meat

market at Mason City, Ia. Chas. Swickard will shortly move his meat business into a new building he has just fin-

William Cook, who conducted the first meat market in Woonsocket, R. I., died last week.

Fire destroyed the meat market of J. Deaton at Waco, Tex.

Watt & Egan have sold their meat business Westfield, N. J., to F. H. Nell, of Hawley,

John Hicks has moved into his new meat

market at W. Huntingdon, Pa.
Robertson Brothers have purchased the meat market of G. M. Smith at Roaring Spring, Pa.

The meat market of Capute Brothers at Buffalo, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.
J. W. Bryden has purchased the meat mar-

ket of M. Reichert at Freeport, Ill.

Joseph E. Burns, a grocer and provision
dealer at 62 Wyman street, Roxbury, Mass.,

is a voluntary petitioner in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,314; assets, \$106. J. Gramp's meat market at Jackson, Miss.,

J. Gramp's meat market at Jackson, Miss., has been destroyed by fire.

Michael Polanski, an Auburn, N. Y., butcher, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy through his attorney, James S. Bryan. The liabilities are estimated at \$1,087.22, with no

The Kenwood Market Company of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 to deal in groceries, meats and provisions. W. Veazie, O. C. E. Matthies and V. E. Hausen are the incorporators.

H. F. Hendricks has opened a meat mar-ket at Silvis, Utah. L. Wahl will engage in the meat business at

Champaign, Ill.

William F. Hennessey, a provision dealer at 48 D street, South Boston, Mass., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liaa voluntary petition in bankruptcy with lia-bilities of \$17,584, of which \$4,240 is un-

J. A. Rothmell will open a new meat mar-ket at Asbury Park, N. J.

E. P. Ferguson has purchased the meat business of Wm. Bailey & Son at Windsor, Conn.

G. F. Middleton will open his new meat market at Peoria, Ill., next week. Ed. Hackett will open a new meat market

Phoenix, Ariz. Henry Neuhoff has sold his retail meat business at 103 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., to

BUTCHER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

From Shelbyville, Ind., comes the news of a peculiar freak of lightning which struck the knife of a local butcher as he was sharpening it on a whetstone. The belt jerked the knife from the butcher's hands and hurled it to the ceiling. The butcher was rendered unconscious by the blow, which threw him to the floor, but recovered after a short time and was none the worse for the accident.

BANQUETS AND OUTINGS.

The Dayton, Ohio, Grocers' and Butchers' Association are making extensive plans for their annual picnic, which is to be held on July 29. Besides the outing there are to be athletic sports and a parade.

The Grocers', Butchers' and Bakers' Association of St. Joseph, Mo., are to have their annual picnic at Lake Contrary on June 18.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Marketmen's Association of Rhode Island, held their annual ladies' night and banquet on last Thursday night at Providence. Some one hundred guests were present and a programme of entertainment and dancing was enjoyed by all.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending May 30th averaged 9.36c, per pound.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cudahy, of Chicago, and their daughters, sailed this week from New York to spend the season abroad.

Thomas F. Cross, head cattle buyer for the National Packing Company, was calling on his many friends in New York this week.

Joseph Conron, president of the Conron Bros. Co., is recovering from the illness which has kept him from business for a good many weeks, and is expected back at his desk in a few days.

A big delegation of the New York trade will attend the state convention of the Master Butchers of America at Utica on the first three days of the coming week, June 8, 9 and 10. State President E. F. O'Neill heads the party.

The Food Supply Company of New York has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, to deal in cooked and uncooked foods, meats, etc. The incorporators are H. Elpern, 942 72nd street, Brooklyn; L. Gold, 952 72nd street, Brooklyn, and G. F. Haufler, 86 East 10th street, Newark.

J. L. Van Neste, poultry scout for the Conron Bros., returned this week from an extensive trip through the Southwest. He reports the Texas turkey crop fair and the people anxious for a better outlet for their goods. Van Neste got his feet wet during the flood at Dallas, but as he always carries an antidote with him, he did not catch cold.

The South Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. Himstedt; vice-president, J. Fryland; financial scretary, David Dyer; recording secretary, Charles Fredericks; treasurer, Samuel Heymann; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Werner; trustees, D. Wolf, C. Luders and H. Schwanewede.

Nathan A. Eisler, better known as "Tony" Eisler, one of the leading "chain-store" butchers of New York, was married on Tuesday evening at the Hotel Savoy to Miss Miriam Wallach, of West 118th street. L. Oppenheimer, another big "chain-store" retailer and a cousin of the bridegroom, was one of the ushers. I. Buchsbaum was another. The couple will spend the summer abroad.

A man calling himself John Faulhammer has been held in heavy bail before Magistrate Tighe on a charge of grand larceny. This man's operations were mostly confined to those anxious to go into the butcher business. He would advertise for a partner to go into the business with him and promised to make the prospective butcher a fortune. When the money was forthcoming, however,

the wily Faulhammer would coolly pocket it and the partner would wait in vain for the opening of the proposed shop.

Archie Taggart, or "Big Archie," the biggest policeman in the traffic squad of the city, has retired and hereafter will be employed at the plant of the Conron Bros., at 13th street and 10th avenue. Taggart has been in the police department for twenty years, rising to a lieutenancy. He comes from a family of giants, one of whom was the proprietor of the Taggart Dressed Beef Emporium up at Newburg in the early days. It was here that Archie learned the trade, so he is not entering into a new field.

BASEBALL INTEREST GROWS.

Interest in the local meat trade over baseball is rapidly growing. It has been a good many years since wholesale circles have been as much stirred up over inter-trade contests as they are now. The 8. & S. enthusiasts started the ball rolling, and now they are having trouble to find dates enough to go around, so numerous have been the challenges received. It is expected that the trade will get so much fun out of these games that there will be a long series of team contests.

The first regular trade scrap takes place to-day, when teams representing the S. & S. general offices and the Morris New York head-quarters come together in a game. This takes place at Stapleton ball grounds, Flushing, at 3:30 this (Saturday) afternoon. It was found impossible to get a diamond nearer than Flushing on which the game could be played. Those in the trade desiring to attend the game can reach the grounds by taking either the College Point car or the Jackson avenue car at Long Island City. This game will be for a substantial purse and there is said to be some lively betting in support of each side.

To-morrow the S. & S. team will have a game with an R. H. Macy team at the grounds on the Watson estate, Westchester avenue, the Bronx. On June 13 the Jamaica market team will play the S. & S. nine at Jamaica, and on June 14 occurs the red-hot scrap between the S. & S. players and a nine from the various houses at Manhattan Market. This occurs on the Bronx grounds.

KOSHER MEAT STRIKE COLLAPSES.

About twice a year the sensational newspapers get a "story" out of an alleged plan of kosher butchers or customers to boycott the wholesalers because of the high price of kosher chucks. This week was the time for the semi-annual spasm, but it was of shorter duration than usual. The women, who usually smash shop windows and give a spectacular touch to the proceedings, were not prominent on this occasion. The kosher retailers—a portion of them—had the field to themselves in a widely-heralded kosher strike which lasted about 24 hours and then collapsed. The reason was that only about 500 of the 4,000 kosher retailers in New York would partici-

pate in the agreement to refuse to buy chucks of the wholesalers until the price was reduced.

General conditions in the beef market have made all beef cuts very high, but chucks have not been especially out of line. The trade recognized this, which accounted for the small support given the so-called strike.

COLD STORAGE INVESTIGATIONS.

The National Poultry & Game Association is trying to interest the poultry and allied trades in an investigation of cold storage as applied to food products, the investigation to be conducted by scientists under the direction of the University of Illinois. It will be necessary to provide the funds for this investigation, and the Association is finding some difficulty in getting subscriptions.

There are plenty of expressions of approval for the plan, but these are not always accompanied by offers of money. Some think the government ought to stand the expense and others offer other objections, but it is evident that the trade is not eager to put up the money, notwithstanding the great importance of the investigation and the necessity of combatting the efforts of cranks and faddists who have spread wrong ideas concerning the effect of cold storage or poultry and other foods.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

There was more than usual interest attached to the election of a Board of Managers at the New York Produce Exchange on Monday of this week because of the earnestness of the friends of the several candidates on the respective "Regular" and "Members" tickets. The total vote cast was 1,354. E. R. Carhart, candidate for vicepresident on both tickets, had 1.349 votes. Edward C. Rice, treasurer, came next with 1,341 votes. The head of the "Members" ticket polled 467 votes, against 883 votes cast for the "Regular" ticket. But John Aspegren, on the "Members" ticket, polled fully 800 votes, and was the only candidate elected from that ticket. The new Board of Managers stands as follows: President, Welding Ring: vice-president, E. H. Carbart: treasurer, Edward C. Rice; Board of Managers, G. Walter Beaven, James Ward Warner, George W. Gardiner, Henry P. Kirkham, J. Lawrence Pool, John Aspegren, Linden Arnold, James Barber, Chas. Bowring, Chas. F. Coffin, Al. R. Brandly, T. Sloan Young.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending May 30, 1908, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 45,690 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,165 lbs.; Queens, 130 lbs.; total, 49,985 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 14,960 lbs.; Queens, 160 lbs.; total, 15,120 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 4,600 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,893 lbs.; Bronx, 100 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 6,603 lbs.

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS GROCERIES BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Berkovitz, L., 335 E. 6th; H. Brand.
Cohn, S., 3 W. 137th; H. Brand.
Di Alesandro, L., 204 Thompson; H. Brand.
Franzone, A., 224 Chrystie; H. Brand.
Goldstein, L., 213 1st av.; H. Brand.
Goldstein, B., 158 Suffolk; J. Levy.
Hutter, L., 244 Eldridge; J. Rosenman.
Kupper, M., 417 Brook av.; H. Brand.
Klein, B., 1736 Madison av.; H. Brand.
Liebowitz, N., 462 Cherry; H. Brand.
Liebowitz, N., 462 Cherry; H. Brand.
Mayer, Ch., 1438 1st av.; J. Mayer.
Marcello, F., 332 E. 61st; H. Brand.
Modica, G., 406 E. 13th; H. Brand.
Mitzner, I., 197 Forsyth; H. Brand.
Mitzner, I., 197 Forsyth; H. Brand.
Scianni, R., 343 E. 13th; H. Brand.
Scianni, R., 343 E. 13th; H. Brand.
Schwarz, S., 214 Av. B; H. Brand.
Schwarz, S., 214 Av. B; H. Brand.
Schoenecker, A., 301 E. 83d, M. Zimmerman.
Sanicola, C., 229 Elizabeth; H. Brand.
Ulisse, D., 342 E. 48th; H. Brand.
Wigderowitz, A., 593 E. 138th; Darling &
Company. MANHATTAN MORTGAGES. Wigderowitz, A., 593 E. 138th; Darling &

Company. BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE. Kirschenbluth, I., 242 Delancey; C. S. Goodstein.

Killian, M., 133 E. Houston; L. Killian.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Barshofsky, Davies, 128 Boerum; Darling &

Company. Di Caprio, Elpidio, 152 Sackett; Amiello

Ribustelli. Finde, Samuel, 38 Johnson av.; Darling &

Company. Nell, Joseph & Lillie, 717 Knickerbocker av.; F. H. Nell.

Orobello, Joseph, 1966 52d; Joseph Rosenberg. Pomeranz, Jacob, 957 Myrtle av.; Julius

Levy.

Paul, Abe, 875 De Kalb av.; United Dressed Beef Company.

Richman, Solomon, 1001 Myrtle av.; Daniel Fram.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Mayer, Adolf, 410 Atlantic av.; B. M. Sumfleth, John, 267 Kingston av.; Herm, S. Sumfleth.

GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTE RESTAURANT FIXTURES. HOTEL AND

Auerback, D., 1685 1st av.; Deutsch & Tauber.

Berkowitz, S., 302 W. 38th; I. Prussan. J. F. Champlin Hotel Company, Hotel Wellington, 7th av., between 55th & 56th sts.;

Ington, the av., between 50th & 50th sts.; J. Wanamaker.
Goldman, Jos., 341 E. 55th; A. Horenstein. Gray, H., 2197 5th av.; F. E. Ellis. Galler, N. & B., 131 E. Broadway; J. Cousin. Graydon, Wm., 277-9 Brook av.; R. E. Butts. Kobrick, I., 77 Ave D; P. Sacks.
Morris, H., 2117 8th av.; S. Hoffberg.

Morris, H., 2117 8th av.; F. H. Leggett &

Morris, H., 2117 8th av.; F. H. Leggett & Company.
Rappoport, Ch., 239 E. 121st; I. Rosenblatt. Baiardo, F., 1204 3d av.; A. Kallman. Eckhardt, 210 West; A. Koerner.
Enesblatt, M., 76 Norfolk; S. Levin.
Frank & Eckstein, 8 Greene; M. Freeman.
Herling, J. E., 15 Greenwich av.; J. C. Stew-

Hochberg, A. & R., 102 Rivington; J. Wilner.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE. Calabrese, S., 337 E. 112th; M. Nitale. Gluck, P., 138 Crosby; E. Gluck. Hofmann, I., 1969 3d av.; S. & I. Ger-

Kobertt, T., 26 St. Mark's Pl.; C. Schults. BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Ferris, Wm. G., Bowery & Kensington Walk; Anna Ferris. Miller, John C. H., 211 Atlantic av.; Chas. A.

Schwartz & Brody, 443 Flushing av.; Annie

Sapan. Pepe, Messina & Vitalone, Sea Side Walk, Hotel Sirena; M. Reischmann & Son. Rosenfeld, Wm. & Lina, Oceanic Walk, bet. Bowery & Surf av.; Sarah Borgos.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Benkowsky, Abraham, 47 Thatford av.; M.

Benkowsky. Conte, Generoso, 274 3d av.; Anna L. Conte Jennie, 848 Gravesend av.; Sarah Shapiro.

Fuchs, Matilda, 1041 Gates av.; Margaretha

Lang. ing, Chas. A., 211 Atlantic av.; John C. H. King, Ch Miller.

O'Shaughnessy, Annie, 211 Atlantic av.; Chas. A. King. Olsen, Oluf W., 1041 Gates av.; Matilda

Fuchs. Robbin, Jacob, 47 Thatford av.; A. Benkowsky.

---EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 27.)

Rotterdam, Holland, 5,754 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico,

LARD.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 18,405 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 207,664 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 7,500 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 24,805 Holland, 7,500 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 24,805 lbs.; Bristol, England, 119,200 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 252,540 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 11,000 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 24,900 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 25,840 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 37,567 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 34,010 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,425 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 152,141 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 9,069 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 40,641 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 660,097 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 42,652 lbs.; Havre, France, 5,800 lbs.; Jamaica, W. I., 1,530 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 21,890 lbs.; Kiel, Germany, 9,747 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 334,844 lbs.; Libau, Russia, 1,505 lbs.; London, England, 150,820 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 68,641 lbs.;

Matanzas, Cuba, 57,319 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 5,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 33,082 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 5,995 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 20,843 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 472,

Rica, 20,843 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 472,-710 lbs.; Southampton, England, 104,000 lbs.; Stettin, Germany. 512,280 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,500 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 5,500 lbs.; Vera Cruz. Mexico, 33,226 lbs. PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 tcs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 15 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 24 kegs; Demerara, British Guiana, 45 bbls.; Grenada, W. I., 321 bbls.; Jamaica, W. I., 74 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 18 bbls.; London, England, 8 tcs.; Marseilles, France, 10 tcs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 20 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 38 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 40 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 35 bbls.; Sydney, Australia, 75 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, June 3, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Cayenne, French Guiana, 168 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 10 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 45,663 lbs., 7 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 60 bbls.; Grenada, W. I., 84 bbls.; Clascow, Scotland, 76 feet, Ham. rara, British Guiana, 60 bbls.; Grenada, W. I., 84 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 76 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 283 bbls.; Jamaica, W. I., 39 bbls., 16 tes.; Kingston, W. I., 15 bbls., 3 tes.; Liverpool. England, 396,556 lbs. 290 tes.; London, England, 465,100 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 22 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 90 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 tes.; Southampton, England, 1,288,250 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 160 bbls.

England, 1,288,250 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 160 bbls.

OLEO OIL—Bremen, Germany, 550 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 280 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 930 tcs.; Korsor, 100 tcs.; London, England, 750 tcs.; Pettorden, Halley, 1,890

Korsor, 100 tes.; London, England, 750 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland. 1,820 tes.
OLEOMARGARINE.—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 1,910 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 9,148 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 7,600 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,160 lbs.; Jamaica, W. I., 1,100 lbs.; Port an Prince, W. I., 1,700 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,052 lbs. TALLOW.—Bremen, Germany, 22,000 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 3,135 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 319,854 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 20,843 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 288,394 lbs. TALLOW SCRAP.—London, England, 75,755 lbs.

A GOOD CUSTOMER.

Butcher (answering the telephone)-Yes, ma'am. Five cents' worth of cat meat? All right. Send it over right away? Yes, ma'am, certainly, by special delivery. Anything to oblige a good customer.

Ten minutes later:

Customer (at the telephone)-Is this the butcher? Say, you know that five cents' worth of cat meat I ordered? Well, I won't need it; the cat has just caught a bird.

NEW YORK MA	ARKET PRICES	Other Poultry— Old Cocks—Dry-picked
LIVE CATTLE.	BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.	Scalded
Good to choice native steers		Ducklings, L. I., spring, per lb
Poor to fair native steers	Fresh cow tongues	Ducks-Western, poor to fair 8 @10
Oxen and stags	Fresh cow tongues	Geese-Western, poor to fair 5 @ 8 Squabs-White, 10 lbs. to dos., per dos3.00@3.25
Bulls and dey cows	Sweetbreads, veal	White, 9 lbs. to doz., per doz
lood to choice native steers one year ago. 5.45@6.40	Calves' livers	White, 8 lbs. to doz., per doz
	Beef kidneys 7 212c a piece	White, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz1.75@2.00
LIVE CALVES.	Mutton kidneys	White, 6@61/2 lbs. to dos., per dos1.50@
Ive veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs\$7.25@7.50	Oxtails 6 @ 7c. a piece	Mixed, per dos
ive veal culves, fair to good, per 100 lbs. 6.25@7.00	Hearts, beef	Dark, per don
live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs. 5.00@6.00	Rolls, beef	Culls, per dox
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs 4.00@4.50	Lambs' fries 6 @10c a pair	FROZEN.
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs 3.50@4.50	Fresh pork loins, city @10 Fresh pork loins, Western @ 9½	Turkeys-Hens, No. 1
		Toms, No. 1
LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.	BUTCHERS' FAT.	No. 2
Live spring lambs, per 100 lbs	Ordinary shop fat @ 24	Old toms, No. 1
Live spring lambs, culls, per 100 lbs 5.00@5.50	Suet, fresh and heavy 0 4%	Broilers-Milk-fed, dry-picked22 @23
Live yearling lambs, per 100 lbs 5.00@6.00	Shop bones, per ewt	Dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. avg. to pair, No. 1.20 @21
Live sheep, per 100 lbs 3.00@5.00		Roasting Chickens-Milk-fed, dry-picked,
	SAUSAGE CASINGS.	faney20 @21
LIVE HOGS.	Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	Dry-picked, soft-meated, fancy
logs, beavy	Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles @45	Dry-picked, average No. 1
Hogs, medium	Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle 670 Sheep, imp., per bundle 644	Scalded, No. 1
Hogs, 140 lbs	Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	Chickens, No. 2
Pigs	Hog, American, free of salt, in tes. or bhis.,	Fowls—Dry-picked, No. 1
Rough 4.85@5.00	per lb., f. o. b	and the second s
	Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago @20	No. 2
DRESSED BEEF.	Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York. @21	Geese—No. 1
CITY DRESSED.	Beef, rounds, per lb	No. 2 5 @8
CITY DRESSED.	Beef, bungs, per lb @ 5	
Choice native heavy	Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago @48 Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York. @50	LIVE POULTRY.
Common to fair native	Beef, middles, per lb @ 6%	Chickens, Spring, per lb
Common to rair mative	Beef. weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s 6 514	Fowls, per lb
WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.	Beef, weasands. per 1,000, No. 28 21/2 3	Roosters, per 1b @ 9
Choice native heavy 60111/2	aprene	Turkeys, per lb @11
Choice native light	SPICES.	Ducks, Western, per lb @12
Native, common to fair	Whole, Ground.	Geese, Western, per lb @ 8
Choice, Western, light	Pepper, Sing., white	Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor @ 7
Common to fair Texas 9 6t 91/2	Pepper, Sing., black 8 9½	Guinea fowl, per pair
Good to choice heifers 91/6101/4	Pepper, Penang, white	Pigeons, per pair @25
Common to fair heifers	Pepper, shot 9% —	
Common to fair cows 81/2@ 9	Allspice 6 8½	FERTILIZER MARKETS.
Common to fair oxen and stags	Coriander 314 8	DASIS, NEW YORK DEDIVERS.
rienty conduct ours	Cloves	Bone meal, steamed, per ton\$22.00 @23.0
BEEF CUTS.	Mace 43 48	Bone meal. raw, per ton 25.00 @25.5
No. 1 ribs, 14c. per lb.; No. 2, 121/2c. per lb.; No.	Maco Hilliam and an	Hoof meal, N. Y @ 2.4
3. 10c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 14\26c15c. per lb.; No. 2,	· SALTPETRE.	Dried blood, West., high grade, fine,
13e. per ib.; No. 3, 11c. per ib.; No. 1 chucks, 91/2c.		c. l. f. New York @2.629
per lb.; No. 2, 814c. per lb.; No. 3, 714c. per lb.;	Crude 4%@ 4½	
No. 1 rounds, 11c. per lb.; No. 2, 10c. per lb.;	Refined-Granulated 5 @ 5%	
No. 3, 8%c. per lb.	Crystals 51/4 51/	Port of his and the second of the second
	Powdered 5%@ 5%	Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.
DRESSED CALVES.	ADDRES ALTRADAMA	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., L b.
Parks the friend rates are the 11 G111/	GREEN CALFSKINS.	Chicago 2.00 and 100
Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb	No. 1 skins @ .1	Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.
Western calves, choice	No. 2 skins @ .1	Chicago @15.0
Western caives, fair to good 9 @ 9½	No. 3 or branded @ .1	Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York 8.00 @ 9.0
	No. 1 B. M. skins	Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. e. ammonia
Western calves, common 642@ 8 Country dressed calves, com. to prime 7 @ 942	No. 2 B. M. skins @ .1	and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de-
country dressed carres, com. to prime 1 % 572	No. 1, 12½-14	livered New York0-
DRESSED HOGS.	No. 2, 12½-14	Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per
Pigs @ 8%	No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	ton, delivered New YorkQ-
Hogs, heavy	No. 2 B. M., 121/2-14	Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,
Hogs, 180 lbs @ 7%	No. 1 kips, 14-18	per 100 lbs
Hogs, 160 lbs	No. 2 kips, 14-18	Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbc.
	No. 1 B. M. kips	spot @ 3.1
DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.	No. 2 B. M. kips	
	No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	
Spring lambs, choice, nor in	No. 2, heavy klps, 18 and over	So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,
Spring lambs, choice, per lb		f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs. 3.50 @ 3.
Spring lambs, good	Branded skins @ .1	
Spring lambs, good 13 @14 Yearling lambs 11½@13 Sheen, choice 10 @	Branded kips	
Spring lambs, good 13 @14 Yearling lambs 11½@13 Sheep, choice 10 @ Sheep, medium to good 9 @ 9½	Brauded kips	POTASHES ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.
Spring lambs, good 13 @14 Yearling lambs 11½@13 Sheen, choice 10 @	Brauded kips Q1.5	POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.
Spring lambs, good 13 @14 Yearling lambs 11½@13 Sheep, choice 10 @ Sheep, medium to good 9 @ 9½	Branded kips @1.5	POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.
Spring lambs, good 13 @ 14 Yearling lambs 1114@13 Sheep, choice 10 @ Sheep, medium to good 9 @ 9½ Sheep, culls 8 @ 8½ PROVISIONS	Branded kips Q1.5 Heavy branded kips Q1.7 Heavy branded kips Q1.7 Heavy kips Q1.7 Heavy kips Q1.7 Heavy ticky kips Q1.7 Q1.7 Heavy ticky kips Q1.7 Q1.7 Heavy ticky kips Q1.7 Q1.7	POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13 @14	Branded kips @1.5	FOTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13 @14	Branded kips Q1.5 Heavy branded kips Q1.7 Heavy branded kips Q1.7 Heavy kips Q1.7 Heavy kips Q1.7 Heavy ticky kips Q1.7 Q1.7 Heavy ticky kips Q1.7 Q1.7 Heavy ticky kips Q1.7 Q1.7	POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13 @14	Branded kips Q1.5 Heavy branded kips Q1.7 Ticky skins Q2.7 Ticky skins Q2.7 Heavy ticky kips Q2.7 No. 3 skins Q2.7 DRESSED POULTRY.	FOTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13 @14 Yearling lambs 111½@13 Sheep, choice 10 @ Sheep, nedium to good 9 @ 9½ Sheep, culls 8 @ 8½	Brauded kips @1.5 Heavy branded kips @1.7 Ticky skius @2.5 Ticky skius @2.5 Heavy ticky kips @1.5 No. 3 skius @3.6 DRESSED POULTRY.	FOTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13 @14	Branded kips Q1.5 Heavy branded kips Q1.7 Ticky skins Q2.5 Ticky skins Q2.5 Heavy ticky kips Q2.5 No. 3 skins Q2.5 DRESSED POULTRY. ICED. Turkeys—Young hens, average best	FOTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13 @14 Yearling lambs 111½@13 Sheep, choice 10 @ Sheep, medium to good 9 @ 9½ Sheep, culis 8 @ 8½ PROVISIONS (Jobbing Trade.) Smoked hams, 10 lbs, a g 11½@12 Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs, avg 11½@12 Smoked hams, heavy 11½@12 Smoked hams, heavy 11½@12 Smoked hams, heavy 8 @ 8½ Smoked Picules, heavy 8 @ 8½ Smoked Picules, heavy 8 @ 8½ Smoked bacon, baneless 13 @13½ Smoked bacon paneless 13 @13½ Smoked bacon print paneless 13 @13½ Smoked bacon paneless 12 @13½ Smoked bacon paneless 13 @13½ Smoked bacon paneless	Branded kips	POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13	Branded kips Q1.5 Heavy branded kips Q1.7 Ticky skins Q2.5 Ticky skins Q2.5 Heavy ticky kips Q2.5 No. 3 skins Q2.5 DRESSED POULTRY. ICED. Turkeys—Young hens, average best	FOTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13	Branded kips	FOTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13 @14 Yearling lambs 111½@13 Sheep, choice 10 @ Sheep, medium to good 9 @ 9½ Sheep, culis 8 @ 8½ PROVISIONS (Jobbing Trade.) Smoked hams, 10 lbs, a g 11½@12 Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs, avg 11½@12 Smoked hams, heavy 11½@12 Smoked hams, heavy 11½@12 Smoked hams, heavy 8 @ 8½ Smoked Picules, heavy 8 @ 8½ Smoked Picules, heavy 8 @ 8½ Smoked bacon, baneless 13 @13½ Smoked bacon paneless 13 @13½ Smoked bacon print paneless 13 @13½ Smoked bacon paneless 12 @13½ Smoked bacon paneless 13 @13½ Smoked bacon paneless	Branded kips	FOTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13	Branded kips	FOTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13	Branded kips Q1.5 Heavy branded kips Q1.7 Ticky skins Q2.7 Ticky kips Q2.7 Heavy ticky kips Q2.7 No. 3 skins Q2.7 DRESSED POULTRY. ICED. Turkeys—Young hens, average best 16 Q17 Good to prime Q2.5 Foor, thin 12 Poor, thin 12 Poins Chickens—Brollers— Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb 35 Q40 Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb 35 Q40 Q235 Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb 35 Q40 Q25 Q25 Q35 Q40 Q40	FOTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13 @14	Branded kips	FOTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13	Branded kips	POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13 @14	Branded kips	POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13 @14	Branded kips	POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs
Spring lambs, good 13	Branded kips	POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY. Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs